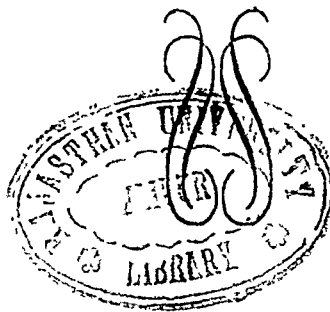






# THE SIROHI STATE ADMINISTRATION REPORT 1942-43

(i. e. from 1st November 1942 to 31st October, 1943)



PRINTED AT  
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AJMER.



To

**His Highness Maharajadhiraja Maharao Shri  
SIR SARUP RAM SINGH BAHADUR,  
G. C. I. E., K. C. S. I.,  
Maharao Saheb of Sirohi.**

May it please Your Highness,

I have the honour to submit this report on the administration of Your Highness' State for the year ending 31st October 1943.

Your Highness will be pleased to find that there has been a steady improvement in all the branches of the administration particularly in the finances which have been fairly rehabilitated and stabilized in spite of large sums having been disbursed on carrying out several reforms and construction works, and that good investments have also been made during the year. The credit for all this solely goes to Your Highness, whose inspiring confidence, prompt support and sagacious advice alone enabled me to achieve what little I have done.

**Your Highness'  
most obedient servant,  
I. K. PANDYA,  
Chief Minister, Sirohi State.**

Sirohi,  
the 27th June, 1944.



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# THE SIROHI STATE ADMINISTRATION REPORT

1942-43.

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## CHAPTER I.

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### GENERAL AND POLITICAL.

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#### PHYSICAL ASPECTS.

The Sirohi State has been called after its capital which, in turn, derives its name from the Sarnua Hill on the western slope of which it stands. It is situated in the west of Rajputana between  $24^{\circ}.20''$  and  $25^{\circ}.17''$  North Latitude and  $72^{\circ}.16''$  and  $73^{\circ}.10''$  East Longitude, and is bounded on the north, north-east and west by Marwar, on the east by Mewar, Idar and Danta and on the south and south-west by Palanpur. The extreme length from north to south is 64 miles and the extreme breadth from east to west about 50 miles.

The country, though fairly open, is mostly covered by hills and mountains, the chief of which is the well known Mount Abu, the highest peak of which (Gurushikhar) rises 5,550 feet above the sea level. Next to Abu are the Aravalli Hills, between which and the Abu Sirohi Range is the narrow valley through which runs the B. B. & C. I. Railway.

There is no perennial river in the State. The Western Banas, which is the only important river, flows during the greater part of the year. It takes its origin from the Sarnua Hills near Balda and Sanwara. It flows for ten miles in a

south-westerly direction as far as Jharoli (near Pindwara) and then turning south-west continues its course for another 40 miles through the valley between Mount Abu and the Aravalli Hills until it enters Palanpur territory to lose itself ultimately in the Runn of Cutch. There are several other streams in the country, but they run dry immediately after the rains have ceased.

The area of the State is 1,994 Sq. miles. The population according to the census of 1941 A. D. is 2,33,879 souls, consisting of 1,20,476 males and 1,13,403 females, of whom 1,64,914 are Hindus, 15,546 Jains, 7,113 Mohammedans, 483 Christians, 100 Parsis, 19 Sikhs, 19 Jews and 45,686 of Primitive tribes. The population of 2,33,879 is distributed over 4 towns and 448 villages. The four towns are Sirohi, Abu Road, Sheoganj and Pindwara, and their population is 9,501, 9,935, 4,166 and 5,625 respectively.

The average revenue of the State calculated on the last 10 years is Rs. 11,51,538/- That calculated on the last 5 years comes to Rs. 13,04,204/-, there having been remarkable increase in the revenue since the establishment of the Council in 1940.

## HISTORY

'Sirohi', as Colonel Malleon rightly remarks, 'is the one domain in Rajputana which maintained its independence, acknowledging the suzerainty of neither Moghul, Rathor, nor Maratha. Claiming common descent from the heroes of Mahabharat, the ruling house of Sirohi is an off-shoot of the same branch, Chauhan, to which the last Hindu Emperor of India, Prithvi Raj, belonged. Historic pride clings to masses as to individuals, conducing to honourable pride when rightly felt, and to none can it therefore cling more firmly than to the 'magnificently stubborn Deora,' the particular sect of the Chauhans who have been ruling over Sirohi for the past six centuries.

Lumbha was the founder of the Chauhan Deora rule on Abu, now known as Sirohi Raj. In the time of Deoraj's immediate successors, the Chauhans were engaged in constant struggle with Parmars, or Ponwars, (who held the greater part of the country now called Sirohi), and eventually vanquished them, capturing first Chandravati, in or about 1303 A. D., and subsequently Abu and Achalgarh. The present town of Sirohi was founded in 1425 A. D. by Rao Sainsmal, who extended his dominions by driving the Solankies away from the tract known as Mal Magra in the north.

The first relation between Sirohi and the British Government took place in 1823 A. D. when a treaty was concluded with the British Government.

### **THE PRESENT RULER.**

His Highness Maharaja Dhiraj Maharao Shri Sir Sarup Ram Singh Bahadur, G. C. I. E., K. C. S. I., was born on the 27th September 1888 A. D. and has completed his 55th year. He enjoys all the powers of a First Class Ruling Prince and is entitled to a salute of 15 guns and a return visit by the Viceroy. Prior to his accession to the Gadi on the 29th April 1920, His Highness conducted the administration of the State as Musahib-e-Ala for 10 years.

Ruling families of note connected with Sirohi are those of Bundi and Kotah. Marriages have taken place in recent times with the Kachhwaha family of Jaipur, the Rathor families of Jodhpur and Kishangarh, the Jadon families of Karauli and Jaisalmer, the Sisodia families of Dungarpur and Banswara and Jadeja families of Cutch and Nawanagar.

### **GENERAL.**

The B. B. & C. I. Railway runs through the eastern part of the State from Mawal to Keshavganj for a length of about 40 miles with the following Stations in this State's limits :—

**Means of Access**

(1) Mawal, (2) Abu Road, the alighting point for Abu, (3) Kiverli, (4) Sarupganj, (5) Benas, (6) Sajjan Road and (7) Keshavganj.

The capital Sirohi is 15 miles from the Railway Station of Sajjan Road. A regular motor service runs between the capital and the Railway Station. All the important centers of the State and their neighbouring villages are also easily approachable owing to buses regularly plying between them and the capital.

There are combined Post and Telegraph Offices at Sirohi, Erinpura and Abu Road, and Post Offices at Kalandri, Jawal, Sildar, Mandar, Reodar, Pindwara, Padiv and Posaliya.

There are Dak Bungalows at Oria, Anadra, Sanwara. Palri, Erinpura and Sirohi.

The principal places of antiquarian interest are Achalgarh, Adardevi, Vasishth Ashram and the famous Dilwara Temples on Mount Abu, the ruins of Chandravati near Abu Road, the Shrines of Sarneshwarji at a distance of 2 miles from the capital and the old fort of Vasantgarh 5 miles from Pindwara.

Abu Road, Sarupganj and Sheoganj are the Chief centres of trade. Sirohi, despite its being far from the Railway Station, is also improving in this respect.

During the year under report, His Highness was mostly at Delhi, though he was also for some time at Abu road. He also paid short visits to Bombay and Jamnagar.

His protracted stay at Delhi extending over a period of several months was due to indifferent health, for which he was undergoing treatment there.

On 20th January 1943 when His Highness returned to the State after recovery from a prolonged illness of several months, the people's hearts were overflowed with joy and he was hailed and greeted at the time of alighting from the train at Abu Road Station by the Chief Minister and prominent Officers and gentry in a befitting manner and was garlanded. The loyal citizens and school boys joined in showing their loyal sentiments for the person and throne of His Highness by offering ovations to him while his car passed along the route to his Kothi.

**Visits of Distinguished Guests.** The Hon'ble Lieutenant Colonel G. V. B. Gillan, C. I. E., Resident for Rajputana, paid his first visit to Sirohi on the 4th March 1943 and left on the 6th March 1943. He was accompanied on this occasion by his Secretary Mr. M. Worth, I. C. S. and by Major (now Lieutenant Colonel) N. S. Alington, M. C. Political Agent, Western Rajputana States.

In honour of his visit, a Garden Party was given in Kesar Vilas on the 5th March 1943 and a concert performed in the Settlement Hall on the 6th when a purse of Rs. 64,000/- for War Purposes was presented to him. He was pleased to express his thanks and appreciation for the State's continued splendid efforts for the noble cause of the War and generous donations to the War Funds made on this particular occasion.

On the 24th July 1943, he was again invited by the Darbar to grace the Opening Ceremony of the new Dispensary and Maternity Home building in Abu Road, which was performed by Mrs. Gillan at the Darbar's request. The Opening Ceremony was witnessed by a large number of distinguished gentry and officers, both from the State limits and the Railway Colony, besides the Political Agent, Western Rajputana States and the Secretary to the Hon'ble the Resident. He was much pleased at the sight of the new building.

Major N. S. Alington, M. C., Political Agent, Western Rajputana States paid visits to Sirohi on the following dates :—

- 16th to 19th January 1943.
- 21st January to 22nd January 1943.
- 4th to 7th March 1943.
- 27th March 1943.
- 24th July to 26th July 1943.
- 13th October 1943.
- 15th to 17th October 1943.

On the 24th July he performed the Opening Ceremony of the Sajjanroad—Abu Road road.

Mr. K. P. S. Menon, C. I. E., I. C. S., who held charge of the Political Agent, Western Rajputana States from 4th May to 14th July 1943 visited the State on 3rd July and left on the 5th after performing the Opening Ceremony of the Harakchand Rupchand Darbar School at Sheoganj on the 4th.

Other distinguished persons who visited the State were—

- (1) Colonel H. W. Hemlyn, Recruiting Officer for Rajputana and Central India who visited the State on 24th January 1943 for discussing questions connected with recruitment in the State. He left on 25th January 1943.
- (2) Dr. Thompson, Administrative Medical Officer for Rajputana, who was invited on 26th December to see the Mandar Dispensary.
- (3) Mr. F. F. Fergusson, Executive Engineer, Jodhpur, who was invited to give professional advice in connection with irrigation Projects. He came on 24th March 1944 and inspected Bhula, Meda etc. and other sites and returned on the 26th.

- (4) Captain E. W. M. Magor, District Magistrate, Abu who came to discuss problems connected with supply of foodstuffs to Abu. He arrived on the 5th May 1943 and left the same day.
- (5) Maharaj Kumar Shri Daljit Singhji of Idar who was a guest for a few hours on his way to Jodhpur on 11th February, 25th March and 10th October 1943.
- (6) Rao Bahadur V. A. Tamhane, Director of Agricultural Institute, Indore, who visited Sirohi on the 12th January 1943 and left on the 14th.
- (7) Major Reed, Assistant Recruiting Officer, Ajmer who visited the State on 12th June and returned on the 13th.

### **CHIEF EVENTS AND REFORMS.**

A number of reforms and improvements were effected by the Council during the year under report, both in the administration and for public weal and welfare. Especially, the works done for public excelled all previous records, and they met with approbation from all quarters.

These reforms and improvements being too numerous to admit of capitulations in a page or two, it has been preferred to distribute them over the chapters on the several departments for the benefit of which they were directed or with which they were concerned.

A resume of the more important ones, however, is given below :—

The Council of State has been enlarged by the appointment on it of a member from the Jagirdar class in the person of K. Laxman Singji of Dhavli.

**Enlargement of the Council.**



He is designated as General Member and has Forests, Municipalities, Devasthans, Stables, Agriculture and Horticulture in his portfolio.

On a wholesome desire emanating from its people for the better sanitation of their town, a Municipality has been sanctioned for Kalandri, which was without one so far. This Municipality will be self-supporting body on the lines of that in Pindwara, which meets its expenditure by levy of a small octroi on imports.

**Grant of a Municipality to Kalandri.**

In view of the loyal co-operation and sobriety with which the members on the standing Board of the Central Advisory Committee have been working, and with a view to affording the people increased opportunities of bringing to the notice of the administration matters of public concern which in their opinion require attention, the Council is considering the liberalization of the constitution of the General Advisory Committee by the addition of some 7 non-official members to the existing number, and also to liberalize the mode of election of its members.

**Proposal for Liberalization of the Central Advisory Committee.**

To enlighten the rural folk on the benefits of village Panchayats and assist and advise them in the establishment and functioning of them, a Special Officer was appointed during the year. This officer was selected from the local Bar and afforded all possible facilities to go round the district to explain the advantages of this institution.

**Appointment of a Special officer for instituting Village Panchayats.**

As a result of his efforts, 6 more villages have had Village Panchayats established in them while two of the Village Panchayats already in existence were enlarged by the addition of 2 literate members each in the interest of better working thereof.

**Land Settlement.** With a view to improve system of land tenure and create a vested interest of the cultivator in his holdings and thereby encourage bringing of fallow lands under cultivation in due course, a Land Revenue Settlement to fix rentals in cash in place of assessment in kind, which has been started since last year, is being vigorously pursued. This reform, calculated to evoke increased interest in soil, is estimated to cost over 2 lakhs.

Notwithstanding the numerous difficulties and obstacles that came in their way and threatened their progress, the Settlement operations were pushed through and have well advanced by now. Rents for two of the Tehsils, Abu Road and Pindwara, settled last year, were announced during the year under report, and the operations are now going on in the Tehsils of Sirohi, Dilwara and Hath Kharch. These have lately been hindered a bit in Sirohi Tehsil by the trouble created by some ill-advised Bajawats and by the agitation made for some time by the Kalbis of Meda and adjoining villages who left their villages in protest to bring pressure to bear on the administration to give up the Settlement, but due to the firm attitude of the State the agitation which was due to the instigation of certain individuals has fizzled out. The Kalbis have been persuaded to have settlement done, it being explained to them that it is in no way intended to fix unreasonable rentals.

Rs. 44,317/9/9 were spent during the year under report on this work.

**Improvement in Means of Communication.** In order to improve the means of communication which are a bliss to the cultivator, the trader, the traveller and in fact to every body, a programme of several lakhs to construct a net-work of metalled roads in the State has been chalked out and is being pursued with all possible speed.

Year before last the Sirohi Erinpura road was metalled

at a cost of Rs. 29, 000/-. In last year the construction of a metalled road between Sajjan Road and Abu Road, a length of 26 miles, was taken in hand, but in spite of all efforts of the P. W. D. this work being quite a big one could, however, only be half done before the year closed. In the year under report, the pace of work being accelerated, this important road was seen through and completed by the middle of July. It cost Rs. 1,40,000/- on the aggregate, and was declared open for traffic on 24th July 1943 when its opening ceremony was performed by Major N. S. Alington, M. C., Political Agent, Western Rajputana States amidst a pleasant drizzling.

Besides, a metalled road to connect Sajjan Road Station with Pindwara was also completed during the year at a cost of Rs. 4,000/-.

The construction of a pacca road between Abu Road and Mandar is also shortly to be taken in hand. This, when constructed, will connect the urban centres with the very interior of the State.

Nothing has ever come to be more appreciated by the public in Sirohi than the new roads and school buildings constructed in these years. The completion of the Sajjan Road—Abu Road road, which connects Delhi Ajmer trunk road with Abu direct, has provided untold comfort to the travelling public and is regarded as a boon. Both this and the Sirohi-Erinpura road are proving of immense utility to the populace and have provided easy market to the cultivators.

In due course, the Darbar also propose to take up the metalling of the roads from Sirohi to Barlut, Kalandri and Anadra, and from Sarupganj to Rohera.

On Saturday the 24th July 1943, in the midst of a large and distinguished gathering Major (now Lieutenant Colonel) N. S. Alington, M. C., Political Agent, Western Rajputana States, at the request

**Opening of the New Sajjan Road—Abu Road road.**

of the Darbar, declared open the metalled road from Sajjan Road to Abu Road. In spite of unfavourable weather and a continuous drizzling, the people had gathered in large numbers to witness the ceremony, a circumstance which was indicative of the people's sense of grateful appreciation of this measure of great public benefit.

Major Alington while performing the ceremony was pleased to observe "this road is important not only for local State purposes but also for through traffic between Abu, the headquarters of the Rajputana Agency, and the rest of India—I may say the world."

In the interest of development of agriculture, on which **Bhula Irrigation Project** the Chief Minister in view of the improving finances was prepared to spend a sufficient outlay, several irrigation projects were examined.

With the advice of Mr. F. F. Fergusson, Executive Engineer, Jodhpur, it was decided to take up the Bhula Tank project in preference to others. This project involves the construction of a Bund at Bhula to store up water in the rains for irrigation purposes and is estimated to cost about 1½ lakhs of rupees, and a provision of Rs. 40,000/- towards this was also made in the budget for work to be done in the year under report. Before taking up the actual construction, however, it was considered desirable to sink trial pits as advised by Mr. Fergusson to ascertain the nature of the soil so as to preclude difficulties of escapement or percolation as a result of non-investigation, and these are being dug. Some material has also been collected at the site for construction of the Bund, but the construction could not be started as the Chief Engineer was busy with construction of roads and other works which did not allow him time to attend to this.

With the commencement of the new year it is proposed to create a new post of an Assistant Engineer to help the Chief Engineer in speeding up this and other constructive

works.

A scheme for harnessing the waters of Abu, as also what other irrigation works can be pursued is being considered, and expert opinion is being sought in the matter.

**Other Irrigation Projects.** To meet the long-felt need of the Sheoganj populace, a Darbar English School was started last year in Sheoganj. With the philanthropy of a charitably disposed gentleman Mr. Nainmal Khichia, a commodious up-to-date building for the same was constructed during the year at a cost of about Rs. 21,000/-.

**Construction and Opening of H. R. Darbar Middle School in Sheoganj.** The Opening Ceremony of this building, which stands elevated on a raised level in a wholesome area outside the congested atmosphere and dust of the town and which has considerably enhanced the aesthetic appearance and utility of this most important trade centre of the State, was performed on the 4th July 1943 by Mr. K. P. S. Menon, C. I. E., I. C. S., Political Agent, Western Rajputana States.

Mr. Menon, while reviewing at the time of performing the Opening Ceremony the progress made by the State during the last 4 years, was pleased to express immense satisfaction over the attention which the Chief Minister and the Council were devoting to the nation-building departments and their achievements in stabilizing the finances and constructing metalled roads and carrying out other public utility works, and observed that the progress made by the State, whatever criterion one may adopt, was 'remarkable'. "How a State like Sirohi with its meagre resources rendered still more meagre by its load of indebtedness could afford such a large expenditure on projects of public utility", he said, "is a wonder. The wonder is the greater when it is remembered that the reserve of the State, instead of dwindling as a result of such expenditure, has only improved".

To meet a long-felt need of the people in Abu Road, a new up-to-date and well-ventilated building was constructed during the year for the Dispensary at Abu Road at a cost of Rs. 22,023/14/0.

A new Maternity Home has also been added to this Dispensary. Mr. Chowthmal is to be thanked for providing funds to the extent of Rs. 6,000/- for that.

The Opening Ceremony of the building named Sarneshwarji Dispensary was performed by Mrs. Gillan on 24th July 1943.

For the better accomodation of the Police Station at Abu Road, which for want of State buildings was formerly housed in unwholesome and dilapidated type of building, and to provide quarters for the Police Officers and constabulary posted there who lived in hired houses and huts, a new Police Station and Police Lines and Sub-Inspector's and Inspector's quarters were constructed at Abu Road on modern lines at a cost of about Rs. 29,290/-.

The construction of a Customs Thana and Forest Ranger's office at Abu Road was also sanctioned during the year, but the same could not be done by the P. W. D. as their hands were too busy with other works. These had, therefore, to be deferred to the new year.

To extend to the public of Pindwara and the surrounding villages the benefits of free medical relief enjoyed by His Highness' subject in all other important towns of equal size and status, the opening of a Dispensary at Pindwara has been sanctioned.

The construction of a building for the same is also shortly to be taken in hand.

With the opening of this Dispensary, the one at Sarup-

ganj will have to be closed, this measure being necessary in public interest, as at Sarupganj the Dispensary is not attracting quite a sufficient number of patients. At Pindwara, which is by far a bigger place, it is sure to serve a large number.

Five new rural schools were opened by the State during the year, one at Sildor, another at Posalia, a third one at Barlut, the fourth at Sirodi and the fifth at Meda. Donations for construction of buildings for those at Sildar and Posaliya having been received from certain local philanthropists, a descent new building for each of these is being constructed and will shortly be completed.

The foundation ceremony of Posaliya School building was performed at the request of the people by the Chief Minister on the 9th May 1943.

In order to provide encouragement for higher education in communities lagging behind in this respect, 2 scholarships of Rs. 20/- each and 2 of Rs. 18/- and Rs. 17/- respectively, aggregating to Rs. 75/- per mensem, were granted to deserving students of backward communities. Of these scholarships, 3 are for completion of B. A. courses and the fourth one for completion of Intermediate courses in Arts.

To stimulate interest for education in the Jagirdar and cultivating classes, which are so far very backward in this respect, exemption from fees and free boarding and lodging in the Darbar Boarding House were granted during the year to 3 Jagirdar and 3 cultivator boys who might study in the Colvin High School.

With a view to increase literacy in the growing generation, efforts were made by the Council to introduce compulsory primary education in the Sirohi Municipal area in the first instance, but.

unfortunately the concensus of public opinion being not found in favour of it no success has so far been achieved in that direction.

The proposal has not, however, been finally abandoned and steps will be taken at some more ripe time to educate the public opinion in favour of this much-needed reform which is calculated to be in the best interests of the society.

**Proposal for Opening of Science Classes and Extension of Colvin High School.** To provide for teaching of Science in the Colvin High School, Sirohi, which is a crying need of the public, it has been decided to construct a Science Laboratory and open Science classes from next year and a plan and an estimate for the building required for the purpose have also been prepared. In view of the ever growing increase in the number of boys in the Colvin High School, which will in course of time require increased accomodation, it is also proposed to construct another building with this to accomodate lower middle classes of the Colvin High School.

**Improvement in Laws.** In pursuance of the policy to reform the laws in the State several enactments were amended and brought on lines with those in British India and several new ones introduced and promulgated, details whereof will be found in Chapter V.

**Board of Trade.** To advise and assist the State in the fixation and revision of prices of essential food-stuffs from time to time and in preventing undue profiteering, a Board of Trade has been established consisting of 12 members with the Chief Controller of Commodities as its ex-officio Chairman. The members of this Board, who were all taken from the public, particularly from the people well informed of trade and transport, were nominated in consultation with the leading citizens of the State, This Board met once a month, or at more frequent intervals if needed, and discussed problems connected with the fixation of prices of



essential commodities and for securing adequate supplies thereof for the public.

Later in the year, the proposal to set up a Trade Syndicate, which would make purchases of food-stuffs from the producing areas and arrange for the supply of the same to urban areas in the State, also materialized. The Syndicate consists of a number of shareholders, each share being of Rs. 10,000/-, and makes direct purchases, from the cultivator and from outside surplus areas, of foodgrains, sugar and such other essential foodstuffs, and supplies the same to urban population and dealers at the rates and in quantities fixed by the State from time to time.

Since the formation of the Trade Syndicate, the prominent members of the Board of Trade have come to be taken up on the Syndicate.

Due to transport difficulties caused by the last heavy rains, the Syndicate has been somewhat handicapped in bringing food grains to the market in quantities commensurate with the urban areas' consumption. The producers' tendency to withhold sale of grains in expectation of higher prices at a later stage also created obstacles in the way of the smooth working of the Syndicate.

To set the matters right, the district roads are being repaired to allow transport and the promulgation of a Food-grains Procurement Order is also under contemplation, under which grain from the new crop in the Khalsa as well as non-Khalsa villages will be requisitioned to maintain supplies to the life of the community.

A scheme to encourage digging of new wells for bringing more lands under cultivation has been devised by announcing concessional rates of rental to persons digging and constructing new wells at their cost.

**Scheme for  
Sinking  
New Wells.**

Under this scheme, anyone sinking and constructing a well or wells at his cost is allowed upto 50 bighas of land under each such well and is granted

- (a) exemption of forest royalty on all timber required for construction of Persian-wheels,
  - (b) complete exemption from payment of Unali hansil for 3 years,
  - (c) exemption from payment of a major portion of hansil for 20 years,
  - (d) half exemption from payment of hansil for another 20 years,
- and (e) full proprietary rights over the land *i. e.* right to sell and mortgage the well, a concession never enjoyed by any cultivator or arath-holder before.

These concessions being liberal enough, a number of new wells have come to be sunk and constructed by the people in the few months for which the scheme has been set afoot.

During the rainy season in the year under report some poor people in Sirohi and Abu Road were reported to have suffered by the collapsing of their huts under the heavy downpour, which, though not very severe, was enough to damage a number of kachcha huts by its incessantness. In order to help them in re-constructing their houses, the Council ordered that all material required for the purpose by them be exempted from payment of forest duty throughout the State.

Prompted by their anxiety to have some industries started in the State which will provide employment to the people as also add to the income and prosperity of the State, the Darbar are offering all possible facilities to enterprising firms who may come forward

to start such a concern. For exploitation of the mineral resources of the State and encouraging the mining industry, prospecting licences are being issued on quite tempting terms. As a result of the grant of a prospecting licence to a firm of Bombay and their success in finding a deposit of soapstone in Tarungi, the mining industry has got an incentive and several enterprising firms are now applying to take out prospecting licences for this and other minerals. The Forest Department, under goading from the Chief Minister, is also exerting itself to find out new minerals, and has succeeded in finding out some deposits of asbestos, Felspar, Mica and White Clay. It appears that there is quite a good scope for mining industry which has remained neglected in the past, and, with the development of mining industry, allied industries like manufacture of finished goods from the minerals found should also be possible.

Cotton Mills and Ginning factories can also be encouraged if the cultivators take a little interest in cotton growing, but this will have to wait till after the War as the present times require encouraging of growing foodgrains in preference to cotton.

In order to effect an improvement on the old system, under **Revision of Customs Tariff.** which the import duty on most of the articles being charged on weight the incidence of taxation was not quite fairly distributed in-as-much-as many a costly thing which was not bulky had to pay less than weightier goods of the same or even smaller value, the Customs tariff has been revised and placed on an equitable ad valorem basis.

The new tariff is more or less on the lines of the Jodhpur tariff and was brought in-to force with effect from the 15th December 1944.

With a view to bringing about uniformity in measures of **Standardization of Measures.** capacity used in transactions in grain in the State, which differed from Pargna to Pargna and left scope for the merchants to make illegal

profits by using measures of a bit bigger or smaller dimensions or by filling them up too much over-brimmingly or otherwise to suit their convenience, an enactment was made during the year, under which a standard Paili, Powala, Mana, Seyee and Kalsi have been introduced and the size and inner dimensions of a Standard Paili, which was been made the unit of measure from which all other measures are to be ascertained, have been fixed and punishment under the Penal Code has been provided for anyone using any measure of different dimensions.

This has minimized, if not virtually eliminated, chances of cultivators being duped by merchants and Bohras in grain transactions, which, in rural areas, are generally carried on by measures instead of by weighment.

Certain moneyed people having developed a tendency to hoarding up small coins, it impeded the free circulation of these in the market, as a result of which great inconvenience was experienced in every-day transactions by masses. In order to surmount this difficulty and co-operate with the Government of India in discouraging hoarding, a limit was prescribed up to which only anyone could possess small coins, and the holding of small coins in excess of the same was penalized and made a cognizable offence. Further to ensure desired results, rewards were offered to persons giving information leading to the conviction of any defaulter or defaulters.

This measure, combined with infliction of a suitable fine in a case of hoarding detected during the year, went a great way to ease the situation, and by the close of the year the position with regard to small coins was found to have fairly improved, though not restored to normal.

In order to prevent sinking of old dues of the State, which had been slept over by incompetent officers working as Tehsildars in the past, a Special Tehsildar was appointed to assist the recovery of such dues, and he succeeded in recovering a

**Penalizing of  
Hoarding of  
Small Coins.**

**Appointment  
of a Special  
Officer for  
Recovery of  
Old Dues.**

pretty large sum. The other Tehsildars, being also properly goaded and reminded of their responsibility, recovered quite a good portion of the old dues.

**Forest Development and Appointment of a Separate Forest Officer.** In order to ensure a closer supervision of the department and more successfully pursue the scheme drawn up last year in consultation with Mr. A. D. Bhote of Rajpipla for conservation and development of forests and their preservation against ruthless denudation, the forest department was separated during the year from under the Customs Superintendent and placed in charge of a whole time trained Forest Officer of ripe experience whose services were taken on loan from the Rajpipla Darbar.

The new Forest officer is already up with the work and broadcast sowing and plantation and development of forest by coppice regeneration, are being attended to, as also the exploitation of the mineral resources of the State.

Further to advise the State on ways and means for forest development, the neighbouring State of Jodhpur's Forest officer Mr. Bhaicharandas has also been engaged as a Forest Advisor.

Several nurseries are also being reared up and these are flourishing well, and are expected to provide quite a considerable number of young plants for plantation.

**Separation of Garage and Workshop from P. W. D.** In order to give relief to the Chief Engineer from the burden of extra duties so as to enable him to find more time to look to the more important works of construction of roads, pursuing of irrigation project and other P. W. D. proper works, the supervision of the Garage and Workshop hitherto under him was taken away from him during the year. The Workshop was placed in charge of a separate Superintendent and the Garage under an experienced Foreman appointed for

the purpose, both of whom now work under the direct supervision of the Home Member.

As in view of the abnormal rise in the cost of living due to war conditions it seemed expedient to give relief to the poor indebted classes. the Darbar were pleased to order the suspension of all decrees up to Rs. 1,000/- for one year. The period of suspension was, however, allowed as an additional period for purposes of limitation.

As a result of the unabated efforts of the Chief Minister to collect all assets and tighten up and restrict the expenditure within the budget, and the anxious thought, care and energy devoted by him to rehabilitate and stabilize the State's finances by practising all possible economy and preventing unnecessary waste of public money, the State finances showed a marked improvement during the year. In spite of large sums having been expended on projects of public utility such as Land Settlement, completion of the Sajjanroad-Aburoad and Pindwara-Sajjanroad roads and the construction of a number of public buildings costing several lakhs of rupees, and in spite of paying off a sum of Rs. 22,230/14/- towards Sarneshwarji debt, the State reserve, instead of dwindling, only increased. The year which had opened with only a balance of Rs. 7,86,961/8/5 closed with a balance of Rs. 16,81,649/4/10 on 31st october 1943, revealing a net saving of Rs. 8,88,628/11/5 for the year, an unprecedented balance and saving in the history of Sirohi.

Mr. K. P. S. Menon, C. I. E., I. C. S., Political Agent, Western Rajputana States was pleased to view this with great satisfaction and expressed his wonder how a State like Sirohi with its meagre resources could afford such large expenditure and at the same time save so much, and he termed it "an achievement of which the Chief Minister and the Council may well be proud". Major (now Lieutenant Colonel) N. S.

Alington, M. C., Political Agent, Western Rajputana States, and Mr. M. Worth, I. C. S., Secretary to the Hon'ble the Resident for Rajputana also recorded their appreciation of the improvement wrought in the finances by the Chief Minister.

This improvement was not merely effected by tightening up the expenditure and strict adherence to the budget, but was also to an appreciable extent due to the efforts made to raise the income by fair means. Without allowing the expenditure to exceed Rs. 10,70,231/11/3, the stricter supervision and vigilance exercised resulted in the income amounting in the year under report to as much as Rs. 19,58,860/6/8 against the previous 10 years' average income of Rs. 10,05,000/-, and this without any extra taxation having been imposed.

It will thus be seen that the year under report has been a record year, both in respect of income and savings. The position now is that barring a technical debt which bears no interest, the State has been entirely freed from indebtedness under which it had been labouring in previous years, the State's credit which due to non-payment of bills in the past had waned has been more firmly established than ever, and with the improvement of finances good investments have been made in Defence Bonds, Government Securities and Banks to earn good interest.

In order to create a vested interest in the services of the State and inspire contentment and a feeling of satisfaction in the employees, which would make them work more honestly and loyally, Pension and Gratuity Rules have been framed under which State servants will be entitled to pension or gratuity on retirement after a specified number of years' continued approved service. These Rules will come into force after they have received the assent of His Highness,

**Pension and  
Gratuity  
Rules.**

It is but certain that these Rules will impress the service class about permanency of tenure in services of the State and thus keep it more attached to the State.

**Dearness Allowance Increased.** Last year, as a help to the low-paid staff over maintenance in these days of abnormal rise in the cost of living, a Dearness Allowance of Rs. 1/- per month was granted to the State servants getting up to Rs. 10/- This help, though much appreciated, was not found adequate, and as the prices of necessities of life assumed a higher tendency in the year under report, it was considered appropriate to raise the Dearness Allowance and also to extend its benefit to those getting over Rs. 10/- but not exceeding Rs. 30/- Accordingly, on His Highness' Birthday on 6th October 1943, an announcement was made granting an uniform Dearness Allowance of Rs. 3/- to all State servants getting up to Rs. 30/-.

**Encouragement for good Work.** State officers and officials who showed better work during the year were granted rewards by way of an encouragement. Among those who came to be rewarded were Rai Saheb Visaji, Chief Engineer; Mr. Akbar Ali Shah, Council Secretary, Mr. Raichand Modi, Tehsildar Sheoganj; Mr. Vijey Raj D. Singhi, Extra Tehsildar, Sirohi; Mr. Hirachand Parmar, Circle Inspector Police, Sirohi; Mr. Sohanlal, City Kotwal; Mr. Khushal Singh, Sub Inspector, Pamera and Messers. Narandas, Gurubachan Singh and Ghanshyam, P. W. D Overseers.

This not only prompted these officials to continue to exert themselves to performing their duties with devoted attention and a feeling of satisfaction, but was also intended to infuse a spirit of wholesome competition for good and loyal work in others.

Medals and certificates were also offered to philanthropists who made large donations either to War Fund or for public utility works.



In the past, only a few officers' peons were privileged to wear uniform supplied by the State. Such an invidious discrimination was not liked by the Chief Minister, being against the principles of equity and justice, and moreover, the prices of cloth having of late too enormously increased to expect them to afford tolerable clothing at their own expense, it seemed but fair that the other peons be also helped with the supply of a uniform each, and they were accordingly extended this help.

**Grant of  
Uniforms  
to peons.**

This help was much appreciated by the menial staff. The Darbar have been striving in every possible way to improve the general tone and standard of efficiency of the police force.

**Training of  
Police Officers.**

Three Sub-Inspectors had lately been got trained at the Saugor Police Training College, and one more who passed from the same college was enlisted during this year.

The constabulary are imparted regular training in the Police Lines at the capital by the Lines Officer and Drill Instructors on recruitment, and this training is refreshed from time to time by re-calling them from the various police stations.

The rule introduced last year making it obligatory on the district officers to tour for a specified number of days every month was enforced with rigidity.

**Regular  
touring  
by District  
Officers.**

Its observance kept them in touch with the condition of the people and supplied them an up to-date knowledge of the affairs in their respective districts, which enabled timely action to be taken to meet the people's grievances and remedy any defect or evil noticed and also to prevent loss in several cases to the State.

To safeguard against embezzlements and misappropriation of State money, all the departments were subjected to rigid auditing and stricter scrutiny,

**Stricter  
Auditing.**

and the Audit Staff was instructed to make a surprise checking of cash books in each department and office besides the usual annual auditing of its accounts and to report any discrepancy or irregularity found in any for being suitably dealt with.

Stricter vigilance was also exercised to ensure timely receipt of bills and regular audit and undelayed payment thereof, the 10% cut in cases of delay being invariably applied on salary of officials responsible for it.

This obviated complaints of firms and departments on the score of delayed payments.

In view of the necessity for the most drastic economy in the use of paper, of which owing to War conditions there is acute shortage, and with a view to co-operate with the Government of India in its efforts to curtail consumption of paper in every possible way, a Paper Control Order was promulgated during the year on the lines of that in force in British India.

To achieve the end further, instructions have also been issued to all the departments of the State to observe the following rules for saving paper, and the Chief Minister is exerting all efforts to get these instructions complied with rigidity :—

- (1) Every officer and clerk must save not less than 50% of paper that he would normally have used for his own consumption on State work.
- (2) No publication should be printed, published or circulated unless it is essential under War conditions.
- (3) Envelopes should not be used unless a correspondence is of a Secret or confidential nature or goes out of State territory or headquarters. Where

an envelope is invariably required, small and thin envelope should be used in preference to a large and thick one.

- (4) To ensure the achievement of economy to the desired extent, the heads of departments must hold themselves personally responsible for paper economy in the departments subordinate to them.
- (5) Only the number of copies essentially required should be typed or prepared.
- (6) Notes, reports, orders, circulars and ordinary letters when typed should be typed in single space, a double space to be left between paragraphs only. When written in hand, care should be taken not to allow space unnecessarily or to write in too bold letters.
- (7) Both sides of paper should invariably be used when any matter to be typed or written is more than can come on one side of it, unless the paper is too thin to admit of it.
- (8) all copies should be typed on paper cut to the required size.
- (9) In printing and cyclostyling, extra copies should not be run off unless it is absolutely certain that they will be required, and only old or spoilt sheets should be used for testing purposes.
- (10) The size of forms should be reduced, where possible, when printing new forms.
- (11) All envelopes and parcels received should be opened carefully so that covers can be used again.
- (12) Typists must exercise special care in the use of paper and stationery and when typing demi-official

correspondence should use paper of the size commensurate with the length of the communication.

These measures have prevented unnecessary and extravagant waste of paper to a considerable extent.

To prevent undue profiteering and make essentials of life available to the public at reasonable rates in these abnormal times when due to War the trade has imbibed a tendency to inflate prices, the prices and distribution of wheat, sugar and other commodities considered essential for the life of the community as a whole are being controlled and their export and hoarding also is restricted since last year. During the year under report, to ensure a more efficient control, a regular Control of Commodities Department had to be established and run. Accordingly, a Deputy Chief Controller of Commodities was appointed to assist the Chief Controller of Commodities in the compilation of statistics and in the fixation and regulation of prices from time to time and the clerical staff was also increased. Besides, 2 Inspectors were appointed to go round the district to check stocks and detect cases of contravention of the Essential Commodities Control Order.

Further, with a view to enabling more effective action to be taken against hoarding of stocks of foodgrains, a provision was made in the Sirohi Essential Commodities Control Order for a penalty of confiscation of stocks in certain cases where the court was satisfied that the offence had been committed, and this went a great way to prevent burying of stocks underground.

Another step taken to discourage black-market and un-licenced hoarding of stocks by dealers as also to curtail possibilities of dealers demanding prices in excess of the controlled rates and render detection of offences easier, was

that a general announcement was made that any person or persons laying information leading to the detection of an offence relating to black-marketting, unlicenced hoarding or any other offence under the Essential Commodities Control Order shall on conviction of the offender or offenders be awarded Rs. 300/- or  $\frac{1}{4}$ th of the penalty that may be inflicted on and recovered from the offender or offenders for such an offence.

Similarly, a Cotton Cloth and Yarn Control Order has been issued to restrict the dealers' profits in respect of cloth and yarn, and arrangements are being made to get Standard Cloth to provide clothing for poorer classes at reasonable rates.

Restriction on export of several other commodities, such as gur, spices, iron, medicines, oil and oil seeds, also came to be placed during the year to conserve their stocks for local consumption.

The Control worked very effectively throughout. As a result of it, in spite of the State being a deficit area in respect of foodgrains, the prices were prevented from going exorbitant and the people saved from starvation. The prices, compared quite favourably with those obtaining in British India and neighbouring territories.

A Baby Show was organized at the capital on His Highness' Birthday on the 6th October 1943 in the Zenana Hospital premises, whereat a number of prizes in cash were awarded to the healthiest babies of different ages. The object of holding this show was to create a healthy competition in parents for looking better after the health and feed of the babies.

The competition was restricted to children upto the age of 3.

The show attracted a considerably large number of babies and parents and well impressed the latter with obvious advantages of better feeding on children's health.

The prohibition placed on feasting of more than 50 persons on occasions of marriages and deaths etc. though un-savoury to some sections who were in the habit of wasting large sums on such occasions, was rigidly enforced and no exception was allowed to be made to it.

The reform has consequently adjusted itself, and since the imposition of fines on those violating the order, people are restricting the feasts to the limit prescribed.

This has not only prevented unnecessary waste of food-stuffs in these emergent times but also stopped the social evil of spending large sums on feasts and saved a good many custom-stricken folk from the debts they would have otherwise had to borrow to satiate their caste brethern and Brahmins.

### OTHER EVENTS.

The auspicious occasion of His Majesty the King Emperor's Birthday was observed on the 2nd June 1943. As usual, the day was observed as a public holiday and prayers for Their Majesties were offered in all places of worship, but owing to War no parades were held or Royal salute fired. The prisoners were given a holiday.

His Highness the Maharao Saheb Bahadur's 56th Birthday was observed on the 6th October this year. On this auspicious day, which was observed as a holiday, a Laghu Rudra Puja was offered in the morning by 11 Brahmins in the Laxmi Narayan Temple, 100 maunds of grass was distributed free to cattle, sweets were distributed to children in all the schools in the State, the Dearness allowance paid to low-paid State servants was raised from Rs. 1/- and 2/- to Rs. 3/- and also extended to those of the staff up to Rs. 30/- who were not getting any, the prisoners

were given relief from work and fed on sweet meal, and a general remission of one week in sentence was granted to all convicts. Besides, a sum of Rs. 1,000/- was donated on this occasion to the Rajputana Flood Relief Fund to help the sufferers of the last disastrous floods in Ajmer-Merwara.

A procession was also taken out on the day in the capital with Band and Police Forces and Boy Scouts, which, marching along the streets, terminated in a meeting in the open compound outside the palace, where all the police units were drawn up on parade with the State flag hoisted and the Band playing the State anthem and prayers were offered for the health, prosperity and long life of His Highness.

At night a camp-fire was held by the Scouts.

In deference to the pious wish of His Majesty the King Emperor, Sunday the 26th September 1943 was observed as a battle of British and Civil Defence Day. At the capital as well as in the district towns mass prayers were offered that day which were attended by people of all castes and creeds.

On His Highness the Maharao Saheb Bahadur's recovery from illness with which he was seized in the month of September 1942. the 7th December 1942 was observed as a Thanks-giving Day.

On that day, which was observed as a gala-day throughout the State, all offices, courts and schools were closed, sweets were distributed to children, the prisoners in the Jail were given a holiday and fed on sweet meal, a general remission of one week in the sentence was granted to all convicts, a mass prayer was offered for the health and long life of His Highness, a Laghu Rudra Puja was performed, 11 girls and 11 boys were provided with clothing, 50 maunds of grain was distributed free to the poor and destitute and

100 maunds of grass thrown to the cows. In the evening, the club celebrated the day by offering special benedictions.

On 10th September 1943, joyous news, being received of the victory of the Allies over Italy, which has surrendered unconditionally, the day was observed as a holiday throughout the State, and several celebrations were observed as a mark of joy. Flags were hoisted on all public buildings, sweets were distributed to children in all the schools in the State, sports were held in the ground adjacent to Colvin High School, a Salute and March past by Boy Scouts was arranged and a procession with pla-cards advertising this signal victory of the Allies was taken out and the same promenaded through the main streets of the capital with Nakkara Nishan, Lawazma, Infantry, Military, Police and the district Police with full compliment of Band playing ahead.

On the 11th November 1942 the Armistice Day was observed as usual by arranging a complete cessation of all business for 2 minutes at 11 a. m. at gun-fire.

News being received of the British Victory in Tunicia, the 21st May 1943 was observed as a public holiday and flags were hoisted, the State buildings were decorated with buntings and prayers were offered for the victory achieved and for the complete glorious triumph of the Allies over Axis.

With deep sorrow news were received on 2nd November 1942 of the sad and untimely demise that morning of Her Highness Chhoti Maharani Shri Rathoriji Saheba at Brindraban, where she had gone for some time past. This sad event plunged the whole State into mourning.



Out of respect to the memory of the deceased, all offices, schools, courts and shops were closed for the day, time-gongs and Nakkaras were stopped for 12 days and court mourning was observed for continuously 4 weeks.

The corpse being brought over from Brindraban, the funeral of Her late Highness took place at Sirohi on the 5th morning, with all ceremonies befitting her dignity, when all offices, courts, schools and shops were again closed for a day.

No less painful was the sad and untimely demise of **Baiji Raj Shri Arbud Kunvarba Saheba**, the youngest daughter to His Highness. She expired at Jamnagar on the 1st February 1943 when all the State was filled with sorrow.

In honour of the memory of the deceased, all offices, schools, courts and shops were closed for the day, the time-gongs and Nakkaras were stopped for 12 days, and court mourning was observed for 4 weeks.

### **POLITICAL.**

The State in respect of political relations with the paramount power remained attached to the Western Rajputana States' Agency.

From the begining of the year to 27th April 1943 the Political officer in charge of the Western Rajputana States' Agency was Major N. S. Alington, M. C., throughout. Thereafter, on his proceeding on leave, the charge of the Political Agent was held for a week by Major H. M. Poulton, C. I. E. and then from 4th May to 15th July by K. P. S. Menon, Esquire, C. I. E.. I. C. S. On 15th July Major N. S. Alington returning to Jodhpur the charge again reverted to him, and he continued to hold the same upto 22nd October 1943 when he was transferred to Kalat, whereafter the charge remained with M. Worth, Esquire, I. C. S., Secretary to the Hon'ble the Resident for Rajputana

Thus for the greater part of the year the Political Agent attached to the State was Major N. S. Alington, M. C. The State always had ungrudging help and right guidance from him, and the sagacious advice and support received from time to time from this good friend of the State was of much assistance in effecting some of the important reforms.

The political relations with the paramount power continued to be most cordial.

There was no political unrest in the general public. Except the prosecution of two ill-advised Mahajan youths for an anti-government leaflet and a prejudicial speech on the Leaders' Day on the 9th August 1943 there prevailed on the whole an atmosphere of calm and peace throughout the year unlike in some parts of British India and other States. As none but a few disgruntled Mahajans, who have made it a creed to agitate, evinced any interest in anti-State or anti-government propaganda, there was neither any occasion nor necessity for enactment of any repressive regulations or orders, and the progress of reforms went on unimpeded to a great extent, the majority of all sections of His Highness' subjects continuing their avocations in loyal and peaceful ways, though these agitators tried in every way to incite the people and to raise obstacles, some time by instigating the ignorant cultivators to give up cultivation or raise defiance against settlement operations, some time calling upon the trade to refuse to take licences under the Essential Commodities Control Order and some time by making prejudicial speeches and statements. For maintaining such a peaceful atmosphere much credit is due to the wiser element of the public who at all times co-operated whole-heartedly with the administration in all constructive works and schemes of reforms, openly dis-avowing all sympathies and assistance to the disruptive and unwholesome propaganda of these ill-advised Mahajans.

Political  
Situation.

The undesirable activities of the few mischief mongers have now practically ceased, as the people of all sections have a direct and free access to the Member in charge of a department and even to the Chief Minister, if needed, to seek redress for any wrong or grievance they may have to complain of.

The unfortunate quarrel between the Jains and Hindus over Ambaji temple in Jawal, which had assumed ugly dimensions last year, was finally buried on the 26th May 1943 by the re-installation of Shri Neminathji's idol in the old Ambaji temple and setting up of the idol of Shri Ambaji in a new temple constructed to the Hindus. The ceremony was attended by the Chief Minister and several other officers and distinguished gentry. The Jains of Jawal in co-operation with their Ahmedabad brethren presented an address to the Chief Minister, eulogizing his efforts and help in bringing about a re-conciliation.

The dispute cropped up last year between the Jains on the one hand and Hindus and Mohammedans on the other over the right of ownership and use of the Dharamshala in Mandar, flared up greatly during the early part of the year under report. The Jains of Mandar created a scare among the Jains in Gujerat and elsewhere by publishing false accounts in newspapers about the attempts alleged to have been made by the Hindus to desecrate their temple, and also flew alarming telegrams in all directions and gave threats of going out on Uchala. On enquiries, however, it was found that all this was a false propaganda made with sinister motives. As the truth gradually came to be known to the outside Jains also, the Mandar Jains' agitation fizzled out.

The dispute was finally decided by allowing both Hindus and Jains to use the Dharamshala. The Mohammedans' claim being not proved had to be rejected,

The Jagirdars of the State, who had been rather unruly and turbulent in the past and used to go into outlawry on trivial or even supposed grievances, are being gradually brought round. There was some trouble during the year from the Bajawats of Sirohi Tehsil on introduction of the Settlement in their villages, and also from the Rohua Thakur in connection with the management of his Thikana, but both were successfully suppressed.

The ill-informed Bajawats viewed the introduction of the land settlement in their Jagirs as an attempt on the part of the State to encroach upon their established rights and privileges, and, when instigated by persons envious of reforms, to oppose the settlement, they disassociated themselves with the settlement staff, bringing the work to a stand still, and later on ill-advised by the Jagirdars of Deldar, Bavli and Manora, who took the lead, a number of them in spite of all efforts at persuasion seceded to Marwar, leaving their crops and unthreshed grain behind. The matters reached a climax when in March 1943 certain Bajawats went to the extent of assaulting a Revenue official in Bavli because of his assisting the settlement work. A party of Military Police had, therefore, to be sent to get hold of the offenders. Seeing that the State meant business, they surrendered an offender and expressing regret for their unwise action allowed the work to be carried on.

The trouble made by the Rohua Thakur Mansingh was one of the sort typical for Rohua Thikana, which is known for making trouble without a grievance. The Thakur, who is given to excessive drinking and wasteful habits, first applied for his Thikana to be taken under the management of the State to save it from creditors and bring him out of debts. But when the State took over its management and sent a Kamdar to look to its affairs, he under the evil influence of his brothers and associates assaulted the Kamdar appointed by the State and also robbed him of his rifle. A Police party

had therefore to be sent to curb him. While the Thakur was had up before the Council, four of his associates suspected to be the real instigators and participators in many a shady transactions attributed to the Thakur were arrested in the Thikana. Finding himself in hot waters, the Thakur came down upon his knees and expressing regret for his unwise behaviour craved for mercy. With his consent, the management of his Thikana was then entrusted to the care of a committee of 4 responsible Jagirdars on the condition that he would not misbehave himself in any way in future.

In the month of July, while settlement operations were being conducted in Pamera Pargana, the Kalbis of Meda and other adjoining villages, incited by mischief-mongers, raised protest against the introduction of cash assessment, and gave up the cultivation. This had to be dealt with a little strongly. Their leaders were arrested. The Kalbies in order to make an impressive demonstration assembled at Sirohi at the time of the Political Agent's visit. When, however, explained the advantages of cash assessment over Batai system in a frank talk by the Settlement Commissioner, they felt that they had no grievance to substantiate and dispersed repenting their folly and cursing their instigators.

## WAR EFFORTS.

In keeping with its traditional loyalty and devotion to the benign British Government, the State is doing all in its power to help the successful prosecution of the War that is being fought by the British Empire and her Allies, against Nazism and other forces of evil, for the peace and protection of humanity. All possible assistance with men, money and other means according to its limited resources is being rendered towards achievement of Victory for the British Arms.

In order to enlist the help of the public in these efforts and make them alive to their duty to take a part in contributing towards the successful prosecution of the War and support the righteous cause espoused by the British, a Committee called the Sirohi State War Committee has been formed since 28th June 1940 under the Presidentship and guidance of Rao Bahadur I. K. Pandya, B. A., LL. B., Chief Minister, to conduct beneficent activities connected with the War. During the year under report, this Committee worked with increased enthusiasm, doing all that was calculated to educate mass mind in knowing truth about War and understanding realities. False rumours and alarmist stories were effectively counteracted and checked, recruitment in the Army and investment of moneys in Government securities and banks was encouraged, dissemination of correct news relating to the conduct and progress of War was properly attended to, and efforts for collection of funds for War purposes were more vigorously and successfully pushed on.

To disseminate correct news the Committee arranged during the year gratis distribution of a War bulletin and also gave widest publicity to cultural articles, Indian Information Series, Talking Points, Weekly News and other War literature received from time to time from the National War Front.

Periodical Monday lectures by Head Master and teachers on the present War were also arranged in the Colvin High School to educate the opinion of the scholars and through them of their parents and guardians and the people as a whole, and to create a healthy and wholesome atmosphere in favour of the British and the Allies. These lectures, besides, counteracting false and alarmist rumours, stressed the necessity of each and every individual in the State rising to the occasion to help to eke out a victory for the British and the Allies as an attitude of indifference or hesitancy was ruinous to their own best interests.

In the interest of a wholesome propaganda in favour of the British and the Allies, regular monthly War propaganda film shows were arranged during the year in the Sharda Talkies at the capital. These were exhibited entirely free of charge and attracted large crowds, each show being attended by thousands of people. The films dealt with the Allies' victories in different fields in the present War, the opportunities offered to youths by the War for technical training, the bright prospects offered by Royal Air Force and other military units, and such other subjects and went a long way to defeat alarmist rumours and impress the mass mind with vastness of British and Allies' resources. Along with these films were also exhibited films dealing with subjects like need for growing more food, paper economy, and so on, which well impressed the crowds.

Vigorous efforts were made through the War Committee as well as through the several Tehsils to raise contributions for His Excellency the Viceroy's War Purposes Fund and for Red Cross. The Chief Minister made personal appeals also on several occasions to the public in general, and to prominent philanthropists and well-to-do persons in particular, to unstring their purse to help the laudable cause. The officers and Vakils were also exhorted to contribute their mite.

The response to these efforts was very encouraging. A regular monthly quota was received from each Tehsil, which was never less than Rs. 75/-. The pleaders made monthly donations throughout the year at a fixed scale. The Jagirdars and well-to-do public made very liberal donations. A handsome amount of Rs. 27,503/2/3 was raised by contributions from public and Jagirdars, out of which Rs. 12,963/- was sent to His Excellency the Viceroy's War Purposes Fund, Rs. 10,000/- to the Red Cross Fund, Rs. 106/12/- spent on other War purposes and Rs. 4,434/6/3 remained to be sent.

The State officers also contributed their mite, each and everyone of those drawing Rs. 50/- or over paying a voluntary monthly contribution throughout the year at a fixed sliding scale ranging from 2 to 5% of the salary. The Chief Minister, who had taken the lead in starting these contributions, contributed 6½% of his salary. The contributions thus made by the State Officers from their salaries aggregated to Rs. 4,248/13/-, of which Rs. 3,574/- were sent to His Excellency's War Purposes Fund, Rs. 10/- spent on other War purposes, and Rs. 664/13/- remained to be sent when the year closed.

The lower-paid State officials also contributed their share by purchasing War Savings Stamps at a fixed scale as in the last year.

The annual contribution of Rs. 10,000/- on behalf of the State to His Excellency the Viceroy's War Purposes Fund was graciously paid by His Highness the Maharao Saheb Bahadur from his privy purse as in the previous years.

Besides, a substantial sum of Rs. 32,000/- was donated from the State. This sum was presented for War purposes to the Hon'ble Lieutenant Colonel Gillan, C. I. E., Resident for Rajputana, along with an equal sum donated by His Highness, officers and Jagirdars and public on the occasion of his first visit to the State on the 5th March 1943.

A sum of Rs. 1,454/11/- was also contributed to the Residency Garden Fete held on 22nd May 1943 at Abu in aid of War Fund by purchasing Raffle and Entrance tickets etc. besides assistance rendered in other ways to make the Garden Fete a success.

The total contributions thus made during the year amounted to as much as Rs. 75,207/10/3. Adding to this, the Rs. 59,744/9/3 contributed upto last year, the total contributions made to-date amount to Rs. 1,35,052/3/6.



Over and above the above said contributions, a substantial sum of Rs. 4,57,409/6/- was invested by the State in Defence Loan during the year. This added to the Rs. 1,95,000/- invested upto the end of last year, made the total investments in Defence Loan up to 31st October come to Rs. 6,52,409/6/-.

A digest of the War contributions made during the year under report and in the previous years will be found below:—

	Up to 1941 42.	During 1942-43.	Total.
1. Contributed by His Highness the Maharao Saheb Bahadur and the State. ... ..	31,926 0 0	42,000 0 0	73,926 0 0
2. Contributed by the public and Jagirdars (including the unsent balance of last year).			
(a) Contribution already sent to His Excellency the Viceroy's War Purposes Fund. ...	19,316 0 3	12,963 0 0	32,279 0 3
(b) Sent to Red Cross. ... ..	... ..	10,000 0 0	10,000 0 0
(c) Spent on Jodhpur Victory Thrift Shop etc. ... ..	... ..	106 12 0	106 12 0
(d) Contribution collected but remaining to be sent at the close of the year. ...	... ..	4,434 6 3	4,434 6 3
3. Contributed by State Officers.			
(a) Contribution already sent to His Excellency the Viceroy's War Purposes Fund. ...	7,951 9 0	3,574 0 0	11,525 9 0

	Up to 1941-42.	During 1942-43.	Total.
(b) Spent on other War efforts. ...	... ..	10 0 0	10 0 0
(c) Contribution collected but remaining to be sent at the close of the year...	... ..	664 13 0	664 13 0
4. Contributed to Garden Fete at Abu in purchase of Raffle tickets by public etc. ... ..	551 0 0	1,454 11 0	2,005 11 0
Total Contributions...	59,744 9 3	75,207 10 3	1,35,052 3 6
5. Invested in Defence Loan.... ..	1,95,000 0 0	4,57,409 6 0	6,52,409 6 0

To appreciate and encourage War effort, Mr. Nainmal Khichia of Sheoganj and Sanghvi Punamchand Manaji of Sildar, who donated very liberal sums of Rs. 5,000/- and 3,000/- respectively for War purposes during the year were awarded a gold medal each for War Effort, while Mr. Badrud-Din Vohra of Mandar who donated a handsome amount of Rs. 1,000/- was awarded a silver medal. These medals, to do honour to the recipients, were presented to them at the hands of the Hon'ble the Resident for Rajputana when the latter visited Sirohi on the 5th March 1943.

Every effort was exerted to secure recruits for the War. A reward of Rs. 5/- per combatant and Rs. 3/- per non-combatant was offered to those who might bring recruits for service in the Indian Army. Anyone

**Award of  
Medal for War  
Efforts.**

**Recruitment.**

of the State forces wishing to join the Army was at once relieved.

The Superintendent of State Police Mr. Gul Hasan Rizvi helped the bringing of recruits considerably, and in recognition of his work in this direction he was appointed Honorary Assistant Recruiting Officer by Colonel Hemlyn, Recruiting Officer for Rajputana.

The State has secured 218 recruits for War upto 31st October 1943 besides 103 recruits raised by the Assistant Recruiting Officer. Efforts to secure further enlistments continue, and every possible help and facility in this connection is given to the Government Recruiting Officers visiting the State.

In order to encourage recruitment, a meeting of Jagirdars and prominent gentry was arranged at the Capital on the visit of Captain Mahmud, Assistant Recruiting Officer, Rajkot and Colonel Samrath Singh of Galthani on the 28th April 1943, wherein the Jagirdars and others were exhorted to help the recruitment.

As an encouragement and inducement to people to join the Army, the following special facilities have been given to persons proceeded or proceeding on active service in the present War and to their dependents:--

**Other Efforts.**

1. Benefits of the Soldiers' Litigation Act, which has been made applicable to the State.

2. Complete exemption from Stamp duty on sub-letting of their immoveable property.
3. Free education to their children in all classes in State schools.
4. Supply to their dependents of free stamped letters which they may have to address to district authorities.
5. Right to hold lien on their substantive appointments in the State if they are State servants at the time of entering the military service.

Besides, children of all State subjects, of whatever rank, whether combatant or non-combatant, who have since 4th August 1914 died while on active list duty or become permanently incapacitated owing to wounds contracted while on active list, are granted free primary education plus an annual allowance of Rs. 25/- to cover expenses of books, remission of tuition fees in middle and high classes and free boarding and lodging.

Any State official joining military service as a non-combatant is also allowed to hold lien on his appointment in the State.

Instructions have also been issued to all district officers to pay a special attention to affairs of soldiers, both service personnel and pensioners, and of their families residing in Sirohi State, and not to neglect them as trivial.

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## CHAPTER II.

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### FINANCE AND ACCOUNTS.

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#### ACCOUNTS DEPARTMENT.

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Mr. Vijeyraj D. Singhi held charge of the department as Accounts Officer from the beginning of the year till 6th January 1943, whereafter, he being deputed to the Revenue Department as a Special Tehsildar to assist the collection of arrears in Sirohi Tehsil, Mr. Manekraj Singhvi was appointed to officiate for him. The latter continued to hold charge of the Accounts Office throughout the remaining part of the year. The general supervision over the finance remained with the Chief Minister.

Hopeful and encouraged by the success attained by his sincere efforts in the previous years, the Chief Minister continued to exert himself to effecting all possible improvements in the finances as well as in the system and standard of working.

A balanced budget was framed in time for the year ahead with proper classification of the several items of income and expenditure under appropriate heads, and after discussing the same with the several heads of departments and the Council Members the chief Minister sought His Highness' approval and sanction, which being received the budget was released early in November. In spite of much larger sums than usual having been provided in it for public works, the budget was contrived to be made a surplus one without proposing to feed

upon the previous year's reserve. The expenditure was estimated at Rs. 10, 47,655/-/- against an income estimated at Rs. 11,72,030/-/-.

**Strict Adherence to budget.** During the course of the year, strictest adherence to the budget was enforced to ensure a smooth working of the administration and prevent unnecessary expenditure, and re-appropriations were generally discouraged. This was achieved by a rigid enforcement of the rule making it incumbent on all departments to obtain previous sanction of the Chief Minister or Council Member concerned, as the case may be, for incurring any expenditure other than pay bills and contingency and requiring them to invariably fill in and attach to every requisition for expenditure a sanction form showing the budget allotment under the particular head from which it was proposed to meet it, the amount already spent on that head, the balance of budget provision and the proposed expenditure. The sanction form acquainted the sanctioning authority with the position with regard to availability or otherwise of provision and enabled it to exercise a check on expenditure where expedient by refusing sanction where the budget provision was found deficient. Further to ensure that the budget should on no account be exceeded, the Chief Minister kept himself acquainted with the financial position every month by calling monthly returns of the income and expenditure under each head.

**Re-organisation of Accounts.** Special attention was devoted to tone up the system of accounts-keeping lately overhauled and re-organised and to bring the working of this department on to a higher standard of efficiency by immediately remedying any defects noticed in the system followed in any department and by imparting instructions to accountants in proper account keeping. In order to encourage study of rules and procedure of correct accounting, a departmental examination was held and those who passed the test were given preference to fill higher posts.

As a result of this and the reforms and improvements introduced in the previous year, the accounts in all the departments were generally found regular, up-to-date and above board, and accurate figures were always readily available whenever required. The accounts of the year were finally closed right on the 31st October without any bill remaining pending. The accountants and cashiers tread with care and caution, and no case of embezzlement, misappropriation or other serious irregularity came to be noticed. What was more gratifying is that the several departments showed some adaptability to economise in expenditure, and, except a few of them, the departmental heads generally hesitated to make unnecessary requisitions which involved avoidable or wasteful expense and which they realized were likely to be turned down.

With the help of a Special Staff employed for the purpose, the old Adevas of ex-Accounts Officer Mr. Punamchand Vahitra's time remaining to be complied since 1928-29 had been got prepared in the previous year, their compilation resulting in revelation of the State's old fassets amounting to over 2 lakhs having remained unrecovered. During the year under report the work of tallying Khatas and collection of these arrears was taken up and the same is in progress.

The year opened with a balance of Rs. 7,86,961/8/5 as detailed below:—

**Opening  
balance.**

			Rs.	As.	P.
1.	In Central Treasury	....	3,77,104	9	6
2.	In Current Account with the Bank of India, Ltd., Bombay	....	63,953	15	9
3.	In Current Account with the Bank of India, Ltd., Ahmedabad	....	29,513	9	2
4.	Invested in Defence Bonds	....	1,85,000	0	0

5.	Invested in Post Office Defence Savings Certificates	....	....	10,000	0	0
6.	Invested in Post Office Cash Certificates	....	....	8,812	8	0
7.	Invested in Fixed Deposit with the Bank of India, Ltd, Ahmedabad	....	....	15,262	8	0
8.	Invested in Fixed Deposit with the Imperial Bank of India, Ltd., Ahmedabad	....	....	90,000	0	0
9.	Invested in Post Office Cash Certificates as Famine Reserve	....	....	7,314	6	0
				<hr/>		
				Rs.	7,86,961	8 5

The total demand of the year was Rs. 18,94,529/-/8 and the arrears of the last year amounted to Rs. 1,65,620/8/2, making a total of Rs. 20,60,149/8/10.

At the close of the year the total receipts amounted to Rs. 19,58,860/6/8, while the expenditure amounted to Rs. 10,70,231/11/3 inclusive of Rs. 22,230/14/- paid towards debt to Shri Sarneshwarji and Rs. 41,903/3/9 paid towards refundable duty on silver bars. Thus there was a net saving of Rs. 8,88,628/11/5.

The advance accounts with the various departments resulted in a debit of Rs. 51,072/11/9. The Kothar accounts resulted in a credit of Rs. 1,28,826/4/9 repaid during the year as price of last year's grain and a debit of Rs. 71,696/8/- on account of the price of grain unsold at the close of the year.

Including the Opening balance of the 1st November the total receipts amounted to Rs. 28,74,648/3/10, and the total disbursements including the advances aggregated to Rs. 11,92,998/15/- leaving a balance of Rs. 16,81,649/4/10 at the close of the year.



The details of receipts and disbursements will be found in Appendix I.

Out of the closing balance of Rs. 16,81,649/4/10, a good sum is invested in Defence Loan, Government Securities and with Banks. During the year under report alone, no less than Rs. 8,10,617/1/7 come to be invested.

Details of investments as they stood on 31st October are given below:-

			Rs.	As.	P.
1.	In Central Treasury	....	4,61,175	4	4
2.	Invested in Defence Bonds and Government Securities	....	6,32,409	6	0
3.	Invested in Post Office Defence Savings Certificates.	....	10,000	0	0
4.	Invested in Interest Free Defence Bonds.	....	10,000	0	0
5.	Invested in Fixed Deposit with the Bank of India, Ltd., Ahmedabad	....	15,529	9	0
6.	Invested in Fixed Deposit with the Imperial Bank of India, Ltd., Ahmedabad	....	91,033	9	0
7.	Invested in Post Office Cash Certificates		13,306	14	0
8.	In Current Account with the Bank of India, Ltd., Ahmedabad	....	2,85,338	6	7
9.	In Current Account with the Bank of India, Ltd., Bombay	....	59,043	11	11
10.	Invested in Post Office Cash Certificates as Famine Reserve	....	8,812	8	0
11.	Invested in abu Motor Service	....	95,000	0	0
Total			Rs. 16,81,649	4	10

Barring a technical internal debt, which bears no interest, the State is now entirely free from indebtedness it had been labouring under in previous years. On the contrary, it has assets in the aforesaid investments at present yielding several thousand as interest, which goes to swell its income.

**Liabilities  
and Assets.**

## AUDIT OFFICE.

The Audit Office, which cost Rs. 2, 131/7/3, remained in charge of Mr. Manekraj Singhvi up to 6th January, and thereafter throughout the rest of the period to the end of the year in charge of Mr. Sardar Singh Gehlot appointed Officiating Audit Officer during the former's appointment as Officiating Accounts Officer.

The working of the Audit Office, which has been well regularized by now, was found quite satisfactory. The rules governing the audit of bills and checking of vouchers were rigidly and properly applied by it and it also saw to the observance by the several departments of the rule restricting the requisitions for expenditure to budgetted provision, disallowing all payments demanded in excess of the budget.

The rule imposing 10% cut on salary of officials unnecessarily delaying a bill having to a large extent mended the delinquents, very few and scattered cases were observed during the year of anyone delaying a bill. But wherever and whenever even a day's delay was noticed, the rule was applied with a smarting rigidity, sparing no official responsible for the delay from the unrelished cut on his salary. The several departments have after all adapted themselves to the rule and this has ensured regular and timely receipt of bills, which now invariably reach the Audit Office within 10 days after the close of the month to which they pertain. Since the audit and payment too is not delayed beyond 10 days in any case,

**Timely  
Receipt  
of Bills.**

all payments are now made regularly and the feasibilities of any bills being slept over or kept pending to the harassment of the individuals or firms concerned have virtually evaporated. The ultimate result is that the State's credit which had practically waned when payments were unreasonably withheld, is more firmly established than ever.

**Audit of Quasi-public Funds.** At the recommendation of this department, a pre-audit for all quasi-public funds, such as School Funds, Devasthan Funds, and Municipal Funds, has been introduced. The auditing of the past several years' accounts of Games Fee Fund, Question Paper Fund, Gram Fund, etc. in the Colvin High School by this department during the year disclosed several unauthorized payments having been drawn from these funds by the clerk concerned, who is being dealt with.

**Surprise Checking** On several occasions, the Audit Officer made surprise checkings of the accounts as well as of cash of the various departments, and reported the discrepancies for being dealt with.

This measure warded off misappropriation of State money and ensured timely writing of account books, as the accountants and cashiers, not knowing when the Audit Officer might come up to check their books and balance, worked cautiously enough and could not dare to remove a stiver from the balance nor afford to keep the accounts haphazard or incomplete.

**Checking of Namas and Increase in Staff.** In the past, the audit work was mainly confined to checking of the expenditure side of the several departments and very inadequate heed, if any, was taken of the income side. During the year under report, the auditing of Paidaiishi Namas (Income Account Books) was also ordered and properly attended to, so as to detect, and eliminate scope for, false entries.

To attend to this additional work, the staff in the Audit Office was increased and the Chief Minister is also considering the creation of the post of a Junior Auditor who besides assisting the Audit Officer in other duties will be specially entrusted with the work of going round the district to check the income accounts of the several Tehsils and departments.

A strict checking of each and every item of expenditure as against budgetted allotments and rules and regulations of the State was exercised by the department and unauthorized charges were deducted from the bills of the various departments. As a result of the **Scrutiny in Bills.** scrutiny, a sum of Rs. 5,000/- on account of unauthorized items disallowed was saved to the State. Besides, many another unwarranted expense which might have otherwise come to be incurred or claimed in the absence of such a check was also scared away.

## GENERAL FINANCE.

The year, opening with a balance of Rs. 7,86,961/8/5, was prognostic of quite favourable conditions, especially as all foreign debt had been wiped off by the end of the previous year and the last rains on which the prospects of this year largely depended were quite munificent. But, with improved prospects, there were also an increased number of essential works of public utility involving large scale expenditure to be attended to, such as the completion of the Sajjanroad—Aburoad road estimated to cost Rs. 1,60,000/-, the carrying out of Land Settlement estimated to cost about 1½ lakhs, the metalling of the Sajjanroad—Pindwara road estimated to cost Rs. 4,000/-, the pursuing of the Bhula Irrigation Project estimated to cost Rs. 1½ lakhs and the construction of the Dispensary building and Police Lines at Abu Road estimated to cost about Rs. 50,000/-.

The Chief Minister's anxiety was to carry out all these reforms and works without feeding upon the previous years'

savings and also to increase the State reserve if possible to further stabilize the finances.

Encouraged and inspired by the success achieved by his efforts in the previous 3 years and hopeful of good results he collected all energies at his command and continued to exert himself with a renewed vigour and a pleasant confidence to improve, rehabilitate and stabilize the State's finances by collecting all assets and tightening up the expenditure on administration. The inertness and lithargy of such of the departments as had been sluggish over recovery of old dues was shaken off and special staff was given where necessary to assist the realization of arrears; the expenditure on administration was strictly restricted within the budget provision, all wasteful and avoidable expenses being prevented; and schemes were also devised to increase the State's income by fair and legitimate means by creating new sources such as digging of new wells, bringing of fallow lands under cultivation, coppice cutting regeneration of forests, revision of tariff and the like.

The results achieved by these strenuous efforts were satisfactory. The finances showed an improvement unprecedented in the history of Sirohi. The income which had in the past 10 years averaged only Rs. 10,05,000 leapt up to Rs. 19,58,860/6/8. With the improvement in financial position, the expansion and development of the nation-building and public welfare departments and other beneficial activities, were pursued with all possible speed. A number of reforms and public utility works, a brief account whereof will be found in Chapter I, were carried through at a cost of over Rs. 2 lakhs and schemes for new ones are under preparation. And in spite of sums spent on public utility works surpassing all previous records, the State was able to effect a net saving of Rs. 8,88,628/11/5 during the year and to show a total surplus of Rs. 16,81,649/10/- in hand on 31st October, a saving and balance never seen before in Sirohi by living memory.

Substantial investments have been made out of this surplus in Defence Bonds, Government Securities, Fixed Deposits and with Banks etc., which are yielding good interest.

It need hardly be mentioned that these results have been achieved without imposing any extra taxation and also without in any way impairing the efficiency of any department. On the contrary, the efficiency of the several departments has also been improved. A comparison of the condition in January 1940 when the present Chief Minister assumed charge of his office with the position at the close of the year under report will show the improvements effected since, and a simultaneous study of the reforms and public utility works carried out during these less than 4 years will furnish an idea of how the public money is being saved and utilized for the benefit and welfare of the people. Mr. K. P. S. Menon, C. I. E., I. C. S., Political Agent, Western Rajputana States while reviewing the position at the time of performing the Opening Ceremony of the H. R. Darbar Middle School, Sheoganj on 4th July 1943 was pleased to view the progress made with immense satisfaction and expressed his wonder how a State like Sirohi with its meagre resources rendered still more meagre by its load of indebtedness could afford such a large expenditure on projects of public utility and at the same time save so much, and he declared it to be "an achievement of which the Chief Minister and the Council may well be proud." "The wonder", he said, "is greater when it is remembered that the reserve of the State instead of dwindling as a result of such expenditure, has only improved."

Major N. S. Alington, M. C., Political Agent, Western Rajputana States, and Mr. M. Worth, I. C. S., Secretary to the Hon'ble the Resident for Rajputana were also pleased to record their appreciation of the improvements wrought in the finances by the Chief Minister.

**Improvements  
in System and  
Rules.** In the interest of more efficient working of the Audit and Accounts Departments and to give a fairer deal to the State Officials and others concerned, the following improvements in the system and Rules were effected during the year:—

1. To create a vested interest in the services of the State and a feeling of satisfaction in the employees, to make them work more honestly and loyally, Pension and Gratuity Rules have been framed under which State servants will be entitled to pension or gratuity on retirement after a specified number of years' continued approved service. These rules will come into force after they have received the sanction of His Highness the Maharao Saheb Bahadur.
2. The rates of manual labour employed by P. W. D. on roads were raised in view of the increase in the cost of living.
3. The peons in the several departments were helped with the supply of a uniform each. Rules were also framed regarding entering of these uniforms in the Dead Stock Register and also regarding writing off of the same. This was much appreciated by the menial staff, who, on account of the prices of cloth having increased manifold, could not afford good clothing from their meagre salaries.
4. The Daily Allowance admissible under the Rules to officials and clerks for journeys outside the State being rendered inadequate by the present abnormal dearness, the rate was revised and sufficiently enhanced in respect of those getting upto Rs. 99/-

per month for journeys to Ahmedabad and Ajmer, where alone the State officials have usually to go to invest money and for other purposes.

5. Hitherto touring officials in receipt of horse-allowance were not allowed any travelling expenses for any journey undertaken within the beat. This rule, though based on the well-grounded principle that officials paid for maintenance of a horse are expected to travel on horse-back within their jurisdiction instead of spending money on travelling by any other sort of conveyance, was found rather harsh in operation in certain cases, particularly in case of those horse-maintaining officers who had either no beat or a much vaster circle of inspection than could reasonably be expected to be travelled on horse-back, as also in cases where due to urgency of a matter such an officer was required by public interest to proceed by a swifter conveyance. The Travelling Allowance Rules were, therefore, amended so as to provide that State officials in receipt of a horse allowance and having no defined beat will be allowed actual journey expenses for distances exceeding 5 miles and that others too when required to proceed on an errand urgently will be allowed in special cases to travel in a bus or train.
6. As the State servants posted at Abu have to incur an additional expenditure due to dearness of a hill station, a Hill Allowance at a sliding scale ranging from Re. 1/- to Rs. 3/- per month was sanctioned for all permanent servants posted at Abu.

These improvements coupled with those introduced last year and in the year before went a great way to systematize the working of the Rules and also to satisfy the State servants.

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## CHAPTER III.

## REVENUE.

## LAND REVENUE ADMINISTRATION.

Thakur Mahendra Sinha Ranawat continued to be at the helm of the Revenue Department throughout the year as Revenue Member, State Council and Settlement Commissioner. He is an experienced officer of long standing, who has acquired both Revenue and Settlement training in Mewar and Bundi and whose services were enlisted in Sirohi from 1st October 1940.

Under him, Mr. Goverdhan Sinha Mehta, B. A., LL. B., an experienced officer whose services had been taken on loan from Mewar Government in 1941 continued to be Revenue and Settlement Officer. The term for which Mr. Goverdhan Sinha Mehta's services had been originally taken on loan, having expired on 31st August 1943, an extension of the same by 2 years was obtained from the Mewar Government, to complete the Settlement work.

Of the 12, 76, 160 acres of land in the State, the culturable area including 36,000 acres of grass reserves is 7,01,762 acres, the remaining 5,74,398 acres being covered by hills and forests. Out of the culturable area, 50,000 acres are under wells while the remaining area mostly yields Khariff crop.

The total number of villages in the State is 515-452 inhabited and the rest uninhabited ones-out of which 229 are Khalsa while the others are either Jagirs, Devasthan, Dhar-

mada or Sasan Muafi villages. The greater number in this latter category is Jagir.

For purposes of land revenue administration, the State since the reorganisation of the Revenue Department carried out in 1940 is divided into 6 Tehsils (excluding the Hath Kharch and Sarneshwarji villages) against the previous number which was 15. These are—

**Units of  
Administra-  
tion and Wor-  
king of Re-  
organisation.**

1. Sirohi.
2. Pindwara.
3. Abu Road.
4. Sheoganj.
5. Reodar.

and 6. Dilwara.

Each Tehsil is in charge of a separate Tehsildar, who discharges revenue functions and is also invested with magisterial powers and who in respect of revenue affairs is under the Revenue Department and in Judicial matters subordinate to the Judiciary. Three of the Tehsildars are law graduates with First Class magisterial powers and two are experienced officers with Second Class powers. Dilwara Tehsil being a small unit, maintained separate on account of its geographical position, has not much of magisterial or revenue work, and is therefore put in charge of a Naib Tehsildar invested with 3rd class magisterial powers who carries on the work under guidance from the Tehsildar, Abu Road.

Civil powers have long been taken away from the Tehsildars as a step towards separation of the Judiciary from the executive, and this reform has yielded happy results in the Revenue Department. The Tehsildars relieved of civil jurisdiction were able to devote better attention to revenue work, and this brought about alacrity in revenue collections, and acceleration in disposal of old cases and recovery of

arrears. Collections under all heads were very encouraging, and the tenantry too seemed more contented, because the Tehsildars finding enough time to attend to revenue complaints their grievances were readily enquired into and they had not got to run down to the capital for every trifling grievance.

The people appear to have by now completely adapted themselves to the transformation of Tehsils reconstituted in 1940 though the reduction in their number and the re-grouping of villages under them in 1940 was not initially viewed with favour by them.

With the completion of Settlement operations in all the Khalsa and Devasthan villages in Abu Road and Pindwara Tehsils and announcement of rents to cultivators thereof, a suitable land record staff of Patwaris and Girdawars was appointed in these Tehsils. It is gratifying to note that in spite of the difficulty in obtaining suitable local hands knowing this work, collections in these Tehsils were brisk and timely. Necessary record was also prepared by this Staff.

Rules for the guidance of the Patwaris were also framed, published and brought into force during the year to ensure a smooth and efficient working of these on systematic lines.

Revenue Officials who showed lively interest in collection of revenue and arrears during the year were handsomely rewarded. This not only provided an encouragement to them but also acted as an incentive to others to work with zest and zeal.

The most outstanding rewards granted were two of Rs. 2,000/- each to the Tehsildars of Sirohi and Sheoganj Mr. V. R. Singhi and Mr. R. C. Modi in appreciation of their services in recovering old dues slept over by their predecessors.

This experiment launched a couple of years ago has proved a success. The headmen appointed are working to the entire satisfaction of the administration as well as of the cultivators, and are proving a useful agency in facilitating revenue collections in the villages.

The total number of headmen for the Khalsa and Devasthan villages in the year was 231. Being appointed from among the cultivators themselves, they enjoy the latter's confidence and the cultivators seem satisfied with their working.

The headmen in the villages where Settlement has been done are now paid their honorarium in cash instead of grain and this is allowed at the rate of 2% on the rents collected.

Transactions in all sorts of grain between the traders and the public in the State, more especially in rural areas, are generally carried on by measures known as Paili, Mana, Sei, and Kalsi instead of by weighment. There was no Standard measure so far and in every Pargana or group of villages the measure differed in capacity. This not only meant want of uniformity, but that the cultivators, who almost invariably deal in measures only, were easy dupes to the shrewd merchants who had scope to make unwarranted profits on this account by using measures of a little bigger or smaller dimensions in purchases and sales to suit their convenience. Hence, an Act to Standardize the various measures of capacity was passed and promulgated during the year as the Sirohi Standards of Measures Act, under which a Standard Paili, Powala, Mana, Sei, and Kalsi have been introduced.

This has, by providing punishment for defaulters under the Penal Code, eliminated scope for illegal profits by merchants besides introducing uniformity of measures throughout the State.

**Recovery of Old dues and Appointment of a Special Officer.** In order to prevent sinking of old dues of the State amounting to lakhs which had been slept over by incompetent officers working as Tehsildars in the past, a Special Tehsildar was appointed in the person of Mr. V. R. Singhi (who holds the substantive appointment of Accounts Officer) to assist the Revenue Department in the recovery of such dues in Tehsil Sirohi. He succeeded in recovering a pretty large amount out of arrears.

The other Tehsildars also being properly goaded and guided, recovered quite a good portion of the old dues. Especially the Tehsildar Sheoganj recovered quite a good sum.

**Appointment of a Special Officer for Village Panchayats.** The Village Panchayats established last year did not evoke sufficient interest, which was largely due to the fact that the rural folk did not quite realise the advantages of this institution.

To enlighten the village folk on the benefits of Village Panchayats and assist and advise them in the establishment and proper functioning of the same, a Special Officer was appointed during the year. This officer was selected from the Bar and sent round the district to explain the advantages of this institution. As a result of his efforts, 6 more villages have had Panchayats established in them, while two of the Panchayats already functioning were enlarged by the addition of 2 literate members each in the interest of better working.

These Panchayats are calculated to inculcate and promote a spirit for public service in the village intellectuals and to save the rural population from unnecessary expenditure on petty litigation.

**Concession for Sinking New Wells.** In the interest of development of agriculture, a scheme to encourage sinking of new wells for bringing more lands under cultivation was devised during the year by announcing liberal concessions in

rental to persons sinking and constructing new wells at their cost.

Under this scheme, anyone sinking and constructing a well or wells at his cost is allowed upto 50 bighas of land under a pacca patta under each such well and is granted the following concessions :—

- (i) exemption from payment of forest royalty on all timber required for construction of Persian Wheels,
- (ii) complete exemption from payment of Unali hansil for 3 years,
- (iii) exemption from payment of major portion of hansil for 20 years, only a nominal rental to be charged for this period,
- (iv) half exemption from payment of hansil for another 20 years,
- (v) full proprietary rights over the land and well i. e. right to sell, mortgage and transfer the well, a concession never enjoyed by any cultivator or arath holder before.

These concessions being tempting enough, the scheme met with a speedy response. No less than 34 new wells came to be sunk and constructed in the few months for which it has been in force.

To provide encouragement to cultivators to grow more foodgrains, facilities were also afforded for developing and repairing of old wells wherever any paucity of water or dilapidation in structure was noticed. The cultivators were also helped with purchase of bullocks and seeds by advancing them loans without interest.

**Other steps for  
Development  
of Agriculture  
and Grow  
More Food  
Campaign.**

Besides, extensive active propaganda was made for 'Grow More Food Campaign' through publicity in Gazette and by sending officials from village to village at the time of sowing to induce people to take as much area under cultivation as possible, and particularly to impress upon them the need for devoting more attention to production of foodgrains to meet the shortage of these in the State.

All this had the desired effect to an extent and promises well for the future.

The preceding year's monsoon, on which the prospects of the year under report were dependent, was **Rainfall and Crops.** (though not as munificent as in the year before) fairly satisfactory and evenly distributed, except in Kalandri district. It had recorded 20.96 inches of rain at the capital against the usual average of 20.45 inches. The water in the wells also remained sufficient throughout.

Consequently, the Khariff crop during the year was good and the Rabi cultivation was also satisfactory. But the Sevaj Rabi crop was, however, not so good, the rainfall in the preceeding year being not quite sufficient for Sevaj cultivation.

The rainfall during the year under report, on which the coming year's harvest will depend, was pretty above the average but neither timely nor well distributed. Particularly, in the month of July it was too heavy and incessant and unintermitted by sun and this adversely affected the prospects of the Khariff crop for the coming year. A long gap after this incessant rain still more reduced the prospects of that year's Khariff.

The Table below shows the total rainfall during the year under report and in the previous year in each of the six Tehsil Centres.

Name of place.	Rainfall in 1941-42	Rainfall in 1942-43.
Sirohi. ....	20.96 inches.	28.12 inches
Abu Road. ....	25.25 „	40.5 „
Sheoganj. ....	15.01 „	24.96 „
Pindwara. ....	19.43 „	28.51 „
Reodar. ....	16.32 „	31.55 „
Dilwara. ....	63.24 „	101.11 „

**Grass and Fodder.** Grass and fodder were sufficient, and no paucity of either was felt in any part of the State or in any part of the year. Naturally, therefore, the general condition of the cattle remained good.

**Agricultural Stock.** The last census of live stock was held in the year 1939-40, which disclosed the total number of animals to be 4, 06,612, of which 71, 644 were bullocks, 66,434 cows, 6,212 male buffaloes, 37, 956 female buffaloes, 933 horses, 1,339 mares, 2,089 donkeys, 70,755 sheep and 1,49,243 goats. No new census has been conducted since, but due to grass and fodder facilities and absence of any special disease among cattle in the year under report a general increase is estimated, especially in the number of milch cattle.

**Economic Condition of People.** The harvest being quite good and the prices of agricultural products much to their advantage, the economic condition of the cultivators in particular was much better than in normal years.

Since the rates of wages of the people and margin of the traders have also fairly risen due to War conditions, the economic condition of the labouring classes and businessmen was also on the whole satisfactory. Only the service class people were not well off due to the abnormal increase in the



cost of living, and to these Dearness Allowance and increased Daily Allowance etc. were granted to afford relief.

For Rabi cultivation, the chief source of irrigation is wells. An endeavour is being made to increase the number every year. In the year under review, 34 new wells were constructed on chhutmel system and on concessional rates and 29 more were repaired or deepened either at State cost or on Bohargat system. The expenditure on those repaired or deepened at State cost came to Rs. 3,261/8/-.

In spite of all possible measures taken towards the development of agriculture, this State comprising of large hilly extracts continues still to remain a deficit area in respect of production of foodgrains and has to depend to a large extent on imports from British India and other States. Consequently, the prices of foodstuffs here generally depend on conditions prevailing in grain markets of British India, and with the rise in the prices of grain outside, there was also some slight rise in prices here. The timely and efficient control measures adopted by the State, however, prevented the prices going too high and the steps taken for equitable distribution warded off trouble or scarcity.

The table below which gives the prices of principal foodgrains per rupee during the month of March in the year under report and a comparison thereof with the prices obtaining in the same month in the preceding year, will show that in spite of growing difficulties of import there was not a corresponding rise in the prices.

Kind of grain.	Rates during March 1942 per rupee.		Rates during March 1943 per rupee	
	Srs.	Chhs.	Srs.	Chhs.
Wheat 1st quality.				
Wheat 2nd quality	6	4	6	4
Maize.	6	8	6	8
Bajri.	9	10	8	0
Barley.	9	10	7	12
Gram.	10	0	8	0
	8	4	5	0

There is no boundary dispute with any of the neighbouring States pending. The boundary pillars on the Palanpur and Marwar borders were jointly inspected by the representatives of this and those States, and those of them which were found dilapidated were repaired and the missing ones reconstructed.

The number of Sanadas and Parwanas issued in the year under review was 1,074, bringing an income of Rs. 4,83,940/13/3. In the previous year the number of Sanads and Parwanas issued was only 625 and the realizations on this account Rs. 2,08,293/-.

The total collections from land revenue, babs and revenue contracts during the year amounted to Rs. 10,14,979/7/- inclusive of Rs. 10,06,371/1/8 of arrears recovered, as against the total collection of Rs. 7,40,076/7/- in the preceding year. The substantial increase of Rs. 2,74,076/7/- in the year under review was due particularly to good disposal of cases and recovery of old dues, but to a much larger extent due to the good prices fetched by the grain of State share and the briskness and labour with which the revenue officials encouraged and prompted by rewards and appreciation made the collections, all which circumstances happily coinciding the collections marked a record income in the history of the Land Revenue Department.

The expenditure on the Revenue Department during the year (including land settlement) amounted to Rs. 1,03,454/13/- against Rs. 95,442/10/3 of the preceding year. The higher expenditure is due to appointment of Girdawars and Patwaris, payment of substantial rewards for good work and to large sums having been spent on Land Settlement.

### LAND SETTLEMENT.

The system of cash assessment is not general, but is being made so.

**History of Last Settlement.** The last land settlement in the State was made in 1911-14 and cost about Rs. 3,00,000/. It was conducted by Mr. (afterwards 'Sir') Michael Keane, I. C. S., whose services were taken on loan by the State and Tonk Darbars from the Government of India.

In that settlement, the boundaries of the various villages were traversed and a cadastral survey made in all the villages of the State, with the exception of a few villages of the Jagirdars who raised obstacles in the work and of Bhakar Pargana which consists of ranges of intricate hills stretching away to Mewar and has villages with very scattered patches of cultivation, and maps were prepared and boundary disputes and muafi questions enquired into and decided. Efforts were also made to lease out wells and lands to cultivators on 'bighoti' (i. e. cash assessment), but the primitive tribes of Bhils and Garasias refused to accept such a cash system, and the Jagirdars of Pamera and Mandar Parganas also adopting a recalcitrant attitude, the settlement operations came to an abrupt close, very little being achieved by that settlement towards introducing a system of cash assessment. Mr. Keane himself mentions in his report that the time was not ripe for general introduction of cash assessment. He adds that "the people were averse to cash payments and conditions precarious." In short, the idea of introduction of cash assessment had to be abandoned in despair. The only valuable work which that settlement did was the deciding of long standing boundary disputes between the various villages and settlement of muafi questions.

Afterwards. in 1918 to 1924, endeavours were again made to lease out wells on 'bighoti', and some araths were actually given out on 'bighoti' in Pindwara and Santpur villages, but the rates, fixed as they were on last War prices, being too high, did not attract the cultivators. Even in these villages the 'bighoti' was mainly accepted by Mahajans and other

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well-to-do persons, and thus a new class of middle men was created in agricultural lands. The high rates of 'bighoti' were further raised by the system of throwing them open to auctions. The result was that the people, incurring loss on account of uneconomic bighoti, began to show more inclination to give up the lands already on bighoti than to take more lands on cash assessment.

In 1923, as a result of the efforts of a committee, appointed by the Darbar under Presidentship of Colonel A. D. Macpherson, a cash settlement was made with 83 Jagirdars in the State and partition agreements were concluded with some of the Jagirdars, and Rules and Regulations were framed by the Darbar with the help and advice of Hon'ble Sir Robert Holland, K. C. I. E., C. S. I., C. I. E., C. V. O., I. C. S., the then Agent to the Governor-General in Rajputana, for regulating the affairs in cash and partition Jagirs. Separate agreements were also concluded with such Jagirdars, recording their rights and privileges. The rest of the Jagirdars preferred to remain under the old 'Batai' system.

## PRESENT SETTLEMENT.

In order to create a vested interest of the cultivators in soil by fixing up a reasonable cash rental and granting them hereditary rights over their holdings, a land revenue settlement is being carried on in the State since 1st November, 1941. This has been started as a measure of reform with the ultimate object of creating a contented peasantry with assured rights.

The settlement operations are being conducted under two competent officers, Thakur Mahendra Sinha Ranawat and Mr. Goverdhan Sinha Mehta, B. A., LL. B., both with considerable experience of Settlement work who worked throughout the year under report as Settlement Commissioner and Settlement Officer respectively.

Because of the uneconomic old bighotis with absence of recognition of any rights over holdings to the cultivators, the Settlement operations were first looked with an eye of suspicion. The people had become dogmatic and it seemed that no persuasions or explanations could convince them of the utility of a cash settlement. By and by, however, confidence was inspired in the cultivators, by readily accepting any resignations tendered to the old bighotis, granting remissions in deserving cases and treating the cultivators with fairness and equity in all matters and assuring them of the reasonability of cash assessment to be made and of the permanency of tenure.

The programme of the Settlement of the whole State. **Programme.** originally estimated to cost Rs. 1,86,000/- is distributed over a number of years. In the initial programme, it was estimated that the work will likely be finished in 3 years; but, looking to the work still to be done, it appears at this stage that at least 2 more years will be required to reach completion and final report. This will mean a total expenditure of about Rs. 2 to 2½ lakhs, or a little less if in the fifth year a substantial reduction in staff is possible. Out of this, Settlement operations were completed last year in 133 villages of Tehsils Pindwara and Abu Road in all respects except that the rates in these remained to be announced.

The programme of work to be done during the year under review was

- (i) Announcement of rates and Panri distribution in 117 villages of Tehsils Pindwara and Abu Road in which Settlement operations were completed last year, and supply of Settlement records to the Tehsils for these 117 and 16 other villages.
- (ii) Map correction and attestation in 47 Khalsa, Devasthan and Batai Jagir villages of Tehsil Sirohi and 13 villages of Tehsil Dilwara.

and (iii) Map correction and preparation of record of rights in 40 villages of Tehsil Sheoganj.

Later on, however, as His Highness was pleased to order the taking up of Settlement of Hath Kharch villages during the year, the work of Sheoganj Tehsil was left out and instead the work of the 16 Hath Kharch villages taken.

A herculian effort having been made last year as also during the year under report to surmount all **Difficulties Experienced.** obstructions and obstacles with which the Settlement operations were confronted, the chances of the success of the Settlement, which, in the beginning, were much doubted due to its gloomy past, have been on the whole on the increase and augur a peaceful termination of this much needed and overdue reform.

But not a few were the difficulties that had to be overcome and the ordeals that had to be passed through due to the underhand propaganda of certain miscreants. The difficulties were specially augmented by the fact that the area to be settled in Sirohi Tehsil in the year under report was more of Jagir, where only an excuse for open defiance was being manoeuvred.

The Jagirdars veiwing the Settlement with suspicion seemed to believe that the introduction of Settlement in their villages was an attempt on the part of the State to encroach upon their established rights and privileges. Persons envious of reforms seized the opportunity to instigate the ill-informed Jagirdars to oppose the Settlement work. Secret meetings began to be held, and a large number of Jagirdars assembled to decide the attitude and line of action to be adopted by them. The work was not much hindered in the beginning, but as soon as the attestation of Khatas and the preparation of Wajib-ul-Arz was taken in hand, all the Jagirdars, Chhutbhais and cultivators in Batai Jagir villages in Sirohi Tehsil disassociated themselves with the Settlement staff, as a result of which the

work was practically brought to a stand still for several weeks. Later on ill-advised by the Bajawats of Deldar, Bavli and Manora, who took the initiative, a number of them in spite of vehement efforts at persuasion seceded to Marwar, leaving their crops and unthreshed grain on the threshing-ground to the mercy of Dheds. The matters reached a climax when in March 1943 certain Bajawats went to the extent of molesting a Revenue official in Bavli because of his assisting the Settlement staff. The trouble culminating in this assault on an official, a party of military police had to be sent to assist the Settlement Commissioner to get hold of the offenders, upon which one of the offenders was surrendered by them and they all expressed regret for their action.

Attempts were also made in disguise as well as openly by mischief mongers to thwart the progress of Settlement work by instigating the Kalbis of Pamera Pargana, the most important class of cultivators, to raise an open protest against the introduction of cash assessment, and these had to be dealt with a little strongly. These Kalbis in order to make an impressive demonstration had chosen the time of the Political Agent's visit to Sirohi in July 1943 as the most opportune moment to assemble, but, having no grievance or complaint to substantiate and having been explained the advantages of cash assessment over Batai by the Settlement Commissioner in a frank talk and fairly convinced of the same, the assembled men dispersed after a few days' stay repenting their folly and cursing their instigators.

No less was the trouble experienced in the villages of Hath Kharch, where the cultivators refused to supply information required to complete the record of rights, to attest the Khatas and even to get the cesses and village customs recorded besides putting in application after application protesting against the introduction of cash assessment in place of Batai. The work had to remain suspended for some time, and when the Settlement Officer went to inspect the villages

of Dhanari and Bhavri the cultivators' resentment was manifest in their conspicuous absence on fields. The required information could only be had after a good deal of effort.

Likewise, the cultivators of Dilwara villages also showed some hesitation over getting the Settlement done.

It is gratifying, however, that notwithstanding such trying circumstances and obstructions, the Settlement staff lost no courage but went on with its work. All the difficulties were overcome by patience, perseverance and persuasion, and it brings no small credit to the Settlement Commissioner and Settlement Officer that in spite of such hard hindrances and handicaps they were able to push the work on and due to their exertions the work was at length brought to lime light to the satisfaction of the cultivators in general who are now evidently adapting themselves to this reform introduced for their benefit.

In order to efficiently cope with the work, the strength of the staff during the year was increased by **Progress of Work.** 2 Munsarims and 18 Amins. The total staff thus provided was 14 Munsarims and 68 Amins besides the office staff and tracing branch establishment and the Settlement Commissioner and Settlement Officer.

The announcement of rent rates and distribution of Panri in 117 villages of Tehsils Pindwara and Abu Road settled last year was done with the commencement of the year, and traces for all these and 16 other villages were also prepared and supplied to the Tehsils. The field work in all the 41 (Khalsa, Devasthan and Batai Jagir) villages of Tehsil Sirohi, 13 villages of Tehsil Dilwara and 16 villages of Hath Kharch was completed by the first week of July. By the close of the year, map correction, area calculation, traces for field work, Khanapuri, attestation, soil classification, Tartib, and compilation of record of rights and income statements for all these villages of Tehsils Sirohi, Dilwara and Hath



Kharch and preparation of Shajra-e-Nasb in Batai Jagir villages were completed. In the map correction, the unpopulated Khalsa hamlets were amalgamated with the adjoining populated ones instead of being shown with separate boundaries, and that is why the number of villages settled in Tehsil Sirohi is shown as only 41 against a larger number mentioned in the programme.

Rent rate proposals for the 41 Khalsa, Devasthan and Batai villages of Tehsil Sirohi were also prepared (except for one of them known as Gole which was left out to be taken up next year with Sheoganj Tehsil villages with which it is analogous in many respects). The announcement of rates in these could not, however, be done before the close of the year. The preparation of rent rate proposals for Dilwara and Hath Kharch villages is also in hand.

In addition to this, the Settlement of the Abu Leased Area was also taken in hand during the year, as desired by the Leased Area authorities.

For want of time, the Settlement of 40 villages of Tehsil Sheoganj included in the programme made at the commencement of the year could not be done during the year, as in the first place the Settlement of 16 village of Hath Kharch not included in the original programme was required to be done and secondly because the suspension of Settlement operations in Batai Jagir villages and in Pamera Pargana villages in Tehsil Sirohi in the months of March and July also cut down the time at the disposal of the staff.

While the Settlement operations in Sirohi, Dilwara and Hath Kharch Tehsils were going on, the Settlement Officer had to be frequently out on inspection tours to ensure quality of work and progress. He toured for no less than 112 days in the year and visited all the 70 villages, excepting the one which was left out for the next year's programme. Practically no well was left out by him in checking the soil classification and main chunks of dry soil were also looked into by him.

The Settlement Commissioner had to be out on tour for 16 days, and he visited almost all important rent paying villages. In all 35 villages were visited by him.

The Chief Minister also inspected the Settlement operations at several places such as Mandwara, Tavri, Barlut, Deldar and Mandwaria, and gave instructions for the better working. He also gave time to cultivators to put up their points.

A record of rights is being prepared in this Settlement for all cultivators and holdings. The record of rights for the 70 Khalsa, Devasthan, Batai Jagir and Hath Kharch villages in which Settlement operations were completed during the year, is already compiled.

**Record of Rights.**

This work was carried out on the lines and according to rules passed in the previous year. But certain changes were made in the rules to suit local needs. Particular care had to be paid to preparation of Shajra-e-Nasb, record of rights and cesses, especially where Chhutbhaais were concerned.

The cultivators in the Settlement record are divided into 3 categories viz. Khatedars, Kabzedars and Shikmis. In dry soil plots, they are all regarded as Khatedars, as the land has been improved by them by taking it under cultivation. In wells and lands irrigated from wells, those who sunk and constructed the well at their own cost or have a very old possession are entered as Khatedars, those who have old possession or rendered a personal help or service towards the sinking of the well are entered as Kabzedars and those whose possession is recent and who have not spent anything towards the sinking of the well are known as Shikmis. A register is maintained in which the history of each well is recorded, the statement of present holder taken and decision given as to the entry in the Settlement record. Thus due care has been taken to safeguard the interests of the cultivators.

The scale of compensation to be charged for State constructed wells to cultivators coming under the cash settlement being fixed during the year, the scheme for handing over the wells to Khatedars, Qabzedars and Shikmis is on the way to fulfilment. During the year, 11 wells are reported to have been given on Pattedari rights on payment of a compensation at a sliding scale. More extensive work could not be done, but it is hoped that a substantial progress will be made in this direction next year.

The rates for 40 Khalsa, Devasthan and Batai villages of tehsil Sirohi settled during the year have been fixed, but remain to be announced as yet. Those for the 133 villages of Pindwara and Abu Road settled last year have been announced, while for the 13 villages of Dilwara and 16 villages of Hath Kharch they are yet to be fixed.

The rates fixed, as was promised in the assurance given to the cultivators in the very beginning, are very reasonable, moderate and equitable. They are based on 15 years' average income of the State share, and work out to approximately between one-fourth and one-fifth of the produce, which is the same as the cultivators generally paid under the Batai System. The cultivators accepting these rates have been granted permanent tenancy rights over their holdings, and they and their legal heirs will not be ousted from them so long they remain loyal and pay the fixed rental.

The fact that no cultivator in settled Tehsils of Pindwara and Abu Road where the rates have been announced for the last several months had any complaint to make regarding the incidence of assessment fixed for his holding, speaks loud enough about the reasonability and general acceptance of the rates as also of the popularity and success of the operations as a whole. Wherever the announcement has been made, the cultivator seems contented and satisfied, his fears of being over-assessed proving ill-conceived.

The success of the Settlement work in the villages of the State and its appreciation by the Political Department is also evidenced by the fact that the Settlement of Leased Area on Abu instead of being entrusted to the Government Settlement Department, Ajmer, was desired by the Hon'ble the Resident to be carried out by the Settlement Department of the State.

**Cost.** The cost of the Settlement operations during the year under review amounted to Rs. 44, 317/9/9 against Rs. 34, 361/6/3 of the preceding year. The provision made for this work in the budget was Rs. 51, 450/- The saving against the budgetted provision is due to Settlement of Sheoganj Tehsil having been deferred.

**General** Before closing this chapter, it must be mentioned that the success achieved in this work was in no small degree due to the encouraging interest evinced by Major N. S. Alington, M. C., Political Agent, Western Rajputana States. At considerable personal inconvenience, he twice went round to see the Settlement work in the fields and visited six villages, namely, Barlut, Deldar, Khambal, Rampura, Mandwaria and Palri where he had discourse with the cultivators.

## CUSTOMS.

The Customs Department continued to be under the charge of Mr. Dhanraj C. Gemavat, B. A. LL. B., who was Customs Superintendent throughout the year under report.

**Nakas.** There were 22 customs posts and 20 out-posts as in the preceding year. The two border out-posts at Devli and Las created last year to preclude scope for smuggling, worked satisfactorily enough to justify continuance.

**Stricter Supervision.** With the appointment of a separate Forest Officer during the year, the Customs Superintendent was relieved of the Forest work, and this enabled him to make more frequent inspections of the several Nakas

and exercise a closer supervision than before over the customs department, and to work for improving the system and rules, where the same were found deficient or defective.

In order to effect an improvement on the old system, under which the import duty on most of the articles was charged on weight, the tariff was revised during the year so as to be placed on an equitable ad valorem basis. This was a necessary reform, as according to the old system the incidence of taxation was unfortunately not quite fairly distributed in-as-much-as many a costly thing which was not bulky had to pay less than weightier goods of an equal or even smaller value.

The new tariff is more or less on the lines of Jodhpur tariff, and having received the assent of His Highness in Council was brought into force with effect from the 5th December 1942. No difficulty was felt in its application in practice during the year.

Until now, no Customs Act had been enacted. Only a set of a few rules framed as far back as 1911 were there which were the guiding principles for the working of this department; and where these failed, the practice in vogue or discretion had to be resorted to. Hence the necessity of a Customs Act was being felt for a considerable time past, and, perceiving this, after the revision of the tariff this task was also taken in hand, and an Act has been drafted and the same is in the process of being passed.

With the revision of the tariff, the import duty on kerosene oil came to be levied ad valorem, but as it was later represented by the trade that the prices of Kerosene oil having gone enormously high due to war conditions an ad valorem duty would work out too high and was likely to put the consumers to hardship, orders were issued to levy the duty on it at the former rate on maundage system for the duration of the War or until the reversion of the prices to normal level.

The system of 'Vapsi', having been observed to be abused in export of necessities of life, was ordered to be discontinued from 20th November 1942 till further orders, so that the availability of such necessities may be secured to the benefit of the general public.

In order to conserve the State's resources of agriculture and transport, as also to prevent depletion of the cattle-wealth of the State, prohibition was placed during the year on export of pack animals and animals used for agricultural purposes namely bullocks, camels and buffaloes.

The total volume of trade, both import and export is given below as against that in the preceding year.

Goods.	Import.		Export.	
	1941-42	1942-43	1941-42	1942-43
<b>A</b>	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
Opium ....	32	48	....	....
Jaggery ....	41,245	44,926	....	....
Sugar ....	29,233	14,499	....	....
Kirana ....	16,163	10,598	2,372	....
Timber ....	36,841	14,447	33,566	49,256
Grain ....	77,217	8,943	2,724	5,602
Rice ....	24,395	1,309	....	....
Tobacco ....	10,795	2,189	....	....
Oil and Oil Seeds ....	4,505	5,251	1,689	193
Hair and Wool ....	....	....	4,768	3,729
Hides and Skins ....	....	....	561	1,286
Ghee ....	....	....	1	28
Cotton ....	328	188	159	242
Honey and Wax ....	....	....	65	168
Lime ....	....	2,708	1,22,598	2,17,489
Stone ....	....	19,138	....	15,059
Other articles ....	1,54,967	72,441	18,453	8,852
<b>Total A.</b>	<b>3,95,711</b>	<b>1,96,685</b>	<b>1,86,956</b>	<b>3,01,904</b>

Goods.	Import,		Export.	
	1941-42	1942-43	1941-42	1942-43
<b>B.</b>	Tolas.	Tolas.	Tolas.	Tolas.
Silver ....	50,91,560	19,20,271	....	....
Gold ....	45,165	14,925	....	....
<b>Total B</b> ....	51,36,725	19,35,196	....	....
<b>'C'</b>	Value in Rs.	Value in Rs.	Value in Rs.	Value in Rs.
Machinery and Mani- hari etc. ....	46,885	9,46,568	....	....
Cloth ....	16,78,300	13,20,577	....	79,931
<b>Total C</b> ....	17,25,185	22,67,145	....	79,931
<b>D.</b>	Number	Number	Number	Number
Cattle ....	....	....	3,131	4,933
Sheep and Goats ....	....	....	35,642	54,875
<b>Total D</b> ....			38,773	59,808
Ballast and Sand ....	....	....	Cubic ft 1,38,864	Cubic ft. 4,10,572

The following table shows the new income under the four principal sub-heads as compared with that of the preceding year.

**Income.**

Sub-Head.	Income in 1941-42	Income in 1942-43	Difference in rupees.
	Rs.	Rs.	
1. Imports ....	3,13,764	2,47,574	- 65,190
2. Exports ....	46,397	72,328	+ 25,931
3. Fines and Penalties ....	1,066	2,655	+ 1,589
4. Miscellaneous ....	9,901	39,676	+ 29,775
<b>Total</b>	3,71,128	3,62,233	- 8,895

The difference in the income under the sub-head 'Imports' was due to the marked decrease in the import of Sugar, Tobacco, Silver and Cloth as against the preceding year, while the increased income under the sub-head 'Exports' is due mainly to the comparatively larger exports of Cattle, sheep and Goats and Cloth.

Due to control and tightening up of the departmental vigilance, more smuggling cases were detected which resulted in a larger income on account of fines and penalties. The increase under the sub-head 'Miscellaneous' is due to the refundable amount on many silver bars having been credited to the revenue on account of the importers having sold off the bars in the State, whereby they forfeited claim to the refund of duty.

The total expenditure of the Customs Department for the year under report amounted to **Expenditure.** Rs. 29,153/8/8, including Rs. 7,554/- on account of Jagirdars' haqs but excluding Rs. 438/- of refund to traders.

## FORESTS.

Uptil 23rd March 1943 the Forest Department remained in charge of Mr. D. C. Gemavat, B. A., LL. B., who carried on its work in addition to working as Customs Superintendent.

Thereafter, in order to ensure a closer supervision of this department and more successfully pursue the scheme drawn up last year in consultation with Mr. A. D. Bhote of Rajpipla for conservation and development of State forests, the Forest Department was separated from the Customs and placed in charge of a whole time trained Forest Officer of ripe experience Mr. N. S. Panghalia, B. H. S. F. (Hons)., whose services were taken on loan from the Rajpipla Darbar.



There are large forest areas in this State but no valuable timber. The forests exist in the shape of a network of hills spreading almost all over the State with a number of unworkable areas and blanks, and may be classified as "low forests", having very poor stuff of satkatha species. There are no first class species in these forests; only second and third class timber exists and that too in a very poor quantity.

The poor quality of forest growth is mostly due to the unrestricted heavy grazing and intentional lopping of the trees which the professional cattle-breeders and graziers have been allowed to indulge in the past, and to the vast concessions allowed to the cultivators to cut any timber required for their araths combined with factors like complete absence in the past of new plantation. To improve it, efforts are now being directed to encourage growth by closing certain areas to grazing, by encouraging cultivators to grow trees in their own araths' lands for their agricultural purposes, and by broadcast sowing and new plantation. If the cultivators can in course of time be persuaded to use iron persian wheels, that will further increase the possibilities of the forests improving, but this can only be possible after the war when sufficient iron will be available.

The principal forest products are (a) Major produce :—second and third class timber, firewood and bamboo, (b) Minor produce :—honey, wax gum, soapstone, Amla, Baheda, temru leaves, etc.

Whatever timber is available is mainly used up by the cultivating classes in preparing ploughs, persian wheels, agricultural implements and huts, and for such other purposes.

The firewood species of trees are to be found extensively. They provide firewood for local requirements and are also now being exploited on contract system for manufacture of charcoal. A few charcoal coupes have been leased out to be

worked on simple coppice system, and a handsome amount is realized. The coupe contractors manufacture charcoal and export it to Ahmedabad and other places on that side.

Bamboo grows on the slopes of Abu and in the hilly extracts of Bhakar and Moras. It is exploited on royalty system and yields a good income.

The minor forest produce is exploited on contract system.

The State forests are divided into 6 divisions called **Divisions of Forest Areas.** Ranges, each under a Range Officer who is assisted by Nakedars and Forest Guards. The six Ranges are Sirohi, Pindwara. Santpur. Sirodi, Dilwara and Posaliya. The Range Officers in their turn are under the control of the Forest Superintendent.

As soon as the Land Revenue Settlement in the State is over, it is proposed to start the demarcation of reserved and protected forests and to prepare maps. The forests will then be divided into blocks and felling series. each felling series further divided up into coupes, and one coupe annually from each felling series will be worked on Standard coppice system.

The conservation and development of forests, much **Forest Development,** neglected in the past, is being given all possible attention since last year.

A scheme had been drawn last year in consultation with Mr. A. D. Bhote of Rajpipla for conservation and development of forests and their preservation against ruthless denudation. In pursuance of that scheme the Forest Department being separated from the Customs a whole-time Bhalghat trained Forest Superintendent was appointed during the year in the interest of closer supervision and better working of the department. The new Forest Superintendent is already up with the work, and development of forests by coppice regeneration, broadcast sowing and new plantation as also

conservation by closing grazing in reserved and protected areas are being pushed on.

During the year, five coupes in different ranges were leased out on simple coppice system, and grazing being strictly prohibited in these coupes, the coppice shoots representing the future coppice crop are found to be coming up successfully. Broadcast sowing of about 90 maunds of seeds of different local species was also done. In moist places, the seedlings are thriving well, but on dry ridges and hills they could not stand the draught. A good number of Shisham plants were grown in the nurseries and planted in the forests. They have so far been coming up well, but their growth increment during hot weather seems doubtful and will be watched. Thousands of teak plants are being reared up in the nursery, which will be transplanted in suitable places as soon as they attain a suitable age and girth.

At the same time, to prevent natural growth being strangled, the restrictions imposed on goat and camel grazing and lopping of trees for fodder in selected areas covering about 80 Sq. miles reserved and protected in several Ranges were tightened up and rigidly enforced.

Further to advise the State on ways and means for forest development, the neighbouring State of Jodhpur's Forest Officer Mr. Bhaicharandas who is a British retired Forest Officer of long standing has been engaged as a part-time Forest Advisor and was invited to examine the potentialities and scope of forest development and advise the State on courses open for improvement.

Lac propagation was also started in some small areas as an experimental measure. But its insects were fairly damaged during the last hot weather in May when the temperature reached extra ordinary height of 118°.

**Appointment  
of a Forest  
Advisor.**

**Lac  
Cultivation.**

**Development of Mining and other Industries.** Prompted by their anxiety to have some large scale industries started in the State which will provide employment to the people as also add to the income and real prosperity of the State, the Darbar are offering all possible facilities to attract enterprising concerns.

For exploitation of the mineral resources of the State and encouraging the mining industry, prospecting licences are being issued on quite tempting terms. With the grant of a prospecting licence to Messrs. Ambalal Balashankar & Co., a firm of Bombay, and their success in finding out a deposit of soapstone in Tarungi, the mining industry has got an incentive, and several enterprising firms are now applying to take out prospecting licences for this and other minerals. The Forest Department, under goading from the Chief Minister is also exerting itself to hunt out new minerals, and has succeeded in finding out traces of some deposits of asbestos, felspar, mica and White clay. These however, still remain to be prospected.

It appears that there is quite a good scope for mining industry which has remained neglected in the past. With the development of mining industry, allied industries like manufacture of finished goods from the minerals found should also be possible. Strenuous efforts are being made in this direction.

**Concession for Hut Building.** In order to help those whose huts collapsed under the heavy downpour in the last rainy season, the Darbar were pleased to order that all material required by them for reconstruction of their huts be exempted from payment of forest duty throughout the State.

Lime burning at Abu Road and Mandwara were given an **Lime Bhattas.** impetus and encouragement,

In the interest of preservation of forests on Abu (State Area) against increased devastations and to prevent undue competition with the Leased Area, the rates of forest duty levied on various forest products in Dilwara Range were revised during the year and brought on level with those obtaining in Leased Area.

**Revision of  
rate of Forest  
Duty on  
Dilwara.**

A strict vigilance was exercised to ensure that no favour was shown by the Forest officials to anyone in realization of forest duty due under the Rules.

**Stopping of  
Unauthorized  
Muafi.**

Certain officials at Abu Road having been found to be abusing their authority in calling upon the Forest Ranger to exempt them from payment of forest duty on cartloads of firewood required for domestic purposes, a severe warning was administered to them and they were also made to pay all forest duty of which they had deprived the State in the previous 12 months.

The income of the Forest Department during the year under review amounted to Rs. 1,18,632/14/- as against Rs. 58,033/7/3 in the preceding year. This marks a record income. The increase is mainly due to the income brought in by charcoal manufacture contracts.

A comparative study of the income under the several heads during this and the outgoing year will be found below:—

Item of Income.	Income in 1941-42	Income in 1942-43
1. Royalty on timber ....	7,094 0 0	7,303 10 0
2. „ „ firewood, and char- coal.	6,646 0 0	8,981 15 0
3. „ „ Bamboos ....	8,865 0 0	14,384 7 0

4. „ „ Lime ....	8,570	0	0	9,097	14	9
5. „ „ Stone, Bricks and tiles.	9,541	0	0	15,966	15	6
6. Contracts ....	9,042	0	0	54,162	14	6
7. Grazing fees ....	3,880	0	0	5,542	9	3
8. Fines and forfeitures Penalties.	162	0	0	528	12	9
9. Miscellaneous ....	4,233	7	3	2,663	11	3
Total.	58,033	7	3	1,18,632	14	0

The expenditure on the department during the year under report came to Rs. 21,422/15/9. The expenditure in the preceding year was only Rs. 17,764/4/9,

The large increase in expenditure is due to the measures taken towards Forest Development and also due to larger sums having had to be paid on account of Jagir Haqs.

### GRASS FARMS.

There are in all 41 grass farms in the State known as 'Jods', and they are under the supervision of the Forest Department. Two of these Jods were thrown open for cultivation in 1941-42 and three during the year under report. Of the remaining 36, the standing grass in 25 was sold by public auction and the remaining 11 were cut on 50-50 basis i. e. one half of the grass being taken by the Forest Department and the other half retained by mowers for wages.

The last year's balance of old grass was 58,458 maunds and a quantity of 16,870 maunds was received this year from the several Jods, thus making 75,328 maunds. Of this, 15,788 maunds of grass was disbursed to the various departments under free supply for the requirement of horses, bullocks, village buffaloes and other State animals, and 5,780 maunds of grass was sold to different departments and individuals. This left a balance of 53,760 maunds at the end of the year.

In addition to the receipt of grass, there was also a cash income of Rs. 22,431/12/6 from these jods during the year as against Rs. 17,612/7/6 in the preceding year. Against this, Rs. 7,331/15/3 were spent for the cost of establishment, carting and stacking etc.

### EXCISE.

The Excise Department is regularized on the Madras system, which was introduced 35 years ago.

Mr. Shadi Lal Gupta, E. T., remained in charge of the department as Excise Superintendent throughout the year.

There is a State Distillery at Abu Road and five Bonded Ware-houses or Depots at Sirohi, Pindwara, Abu Road, Sheoganj and Paldi.

**Distillery  
and Depots.**

The Distillery is under the direct supervision of the Excise Superintendent assisted by a Supervisor and a Daroga. The Depots are under the charge of a Daroga each and receive their supplies from the Distillery.

The distillation was conducted during the year on Contract system through Messrs. Nadirshaw Hormasji & Sons of Rajpipla who manufactured and supplied country liquor as well as Masala and pseudo-foreign liquors at fixed rates. These contractors have been given the contract for distillation for a period of 5 years from 15th February 1941 and have to supply liquor of approved quality

**Distillation.**

The base for distillation is Mohua flowers, which are generally imported from Godhra, Bankhedi, Piplod, Baria, Pavi, Budeli and other Stations on that side.

In view of the abnormal rise in the prices of Mohua and other raw materials, and the consequent rise in the cost of manufacture, the rate allowed to the Distillery Contractors for country liquor had to be raised during the year from -/14/- to Rs. 1/2/- per L. P. Gallon. This increase was allowed as a special case to accomodate the contractors, who were labouring under difficult circumstances.

<b>Sale of Country Liquor.</b>	The number of country liquor shops in the year under report was 90 as against 88 in the preceding year.
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At almost all the shops, the sale of liquor was found appreciably increasing every day, and this combined with the unusual difficulties over obtaining transport for Mohua threw a lot of strain on the Distillery contractors to cope with the demand.

The department had 2,279 gallons of 30 U. P. liquor in stock and purchased 42,828 gallons in terms of 30 U. P. from the contractors. The total sale of liquor during the year came to 42,534 gallons of 30 U. P. The receipts from this amounted to Rs. 2,41,056/13/3 as against Rs. 1,63,126/7/6 in the preceding year, which shows an increase of Rs. 77,930/5/9 in the year under report.

<b>Pseudo-foreign Liquors and Methylated Spirit.</b>	The distillation of pseudo-foreign liquors was introduced in this State in January 1935. The number of shops selling pseudo-foreign liquors in the
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State during the year under report was 20 and that of methylated spirit 11. The various kinds of pseudo-foreign liquor distilled were Rum, Aniseed, Rose, Ginger, wine, Orange and Cardimon, and their collective consumption was 1,034 gallons. The income derived therefrom amounted to Rs. 22,739/7/6 against Rs. 10,987/5/- of the preceding year.

The supply of opium during the year under report was obtained from Kotah as usual. The number of  
**Opium.** shops for sale of opium in the State was 46. The consumption of opium during the year was 48 maunds 20 seers and 10 chhatanks issued for Rs. 81,093/2/- which brought a net profit of Rs. 43,338/5/3.

The number of shops for sale of hemp drugs during the  
**Hemp Drugs.** year under report was 34 and the licence fees recovered on this account amounted to Rs. 2,422/- The quantities of various hemp drugs issued for sale to licence-holders were Bhang 8 maunds and 14 seers, Ganja 14 maunds, 18 seers and 14 chhatank and Charas 2 seers and 5 chhatanks. The sale of these drugs brought Rs. 7,363/9/3 as profit.

21 cases of short sale and adulteration were registered  
**Excise** during the year. Of these, 14 were disposed of,  
**Offences.** leaving only 7 pending at the close of the year. In cases disposed of, Rs. 100/8/- were recovered as fine.

The total receipts of the Excise Department during the  
**Income and** year under report amounted to Rs. 3,27,594/-/-  
**Expenditure.** against Rs. 2,17,100/-/- in the preceding year. Against this, the total expenditure was Rs. 55,112/-/- against Rs. 34,012/-/- in the previous year.

The income was thus found to be much more than in any of the previous years. The increase in expenditure against last year is due to increased purchases having had to be made of liquor from the Distillery Contractor to meet the increased demand of the public.

## REGISTRATION.

The work connected with the registration of documents under the Registration Act was, as heretofore, conducted by the District and Sessions Court and the Tehsils. 361 documents of an aggregate value of Rs. 6,17,738/3/3 were registered during the year under report as against 378 documents of the value of Rs. 4,86,011/11/- in the preceding year. The fees realized were Rs. 1,968/7/9.

It was brought to the Chief Minister's notice during the year that in the absence from headquarters of **Improvement In System.** a Tehsildar, the registration of documents was not done by his Naibs or even by the District and Sessions Judge, the Naibs being under the impression that only the Tehsildar personally and not his Naibs could work or sign as a Sub-Registrar, and the District and Sessions Judge presuming that he was not technically competent to register any documents pertaining to the district except those of a value above that up to which the registration was vested in the Sub-Registrars. This meant that no document coming for registration in a Tehsildar's absence on tour could be registered unless the parties concerned were to run after him to find him out. To obviate the harassment involved in this to the public, the system has been mended by ordering that

the Tehsildars are Sub-Registrars by virtue of their office and any official working for a Tehsildar in his absence may register a deed. It has further been provided that in the absence of a Sub-Registrar, the Registrar may also register a deed which would otherwise be registerable by the Sub-Registrar.

## STAMPS.

The Stamps Department, expenditure whereon amounted to Rs. 1,213/-, remained under the charge of the Accounts Officer, who is ex-officio the Superintendent of Stamps.

During the year under report, the old Stamp Act in force in the State, which, having been introduced as far back as 1896, was deficient and defective in many respects, was repealed and in place of it a new Sirohi State Stamp Act drafted on the lines of the Indian Stamp Act was promulgated and introduced. This new Stamp Act is in fact an adoption of the Indian Stamp Act (No. 11 of 1899) as amended up to 31st August 1943 with certain modifications suitable to local conditions. The Stamp duty on different kinds of instruments in it fixed more or less on the scale obtaining in British Provinces.

The Sale of judicial and non-judicial stamps and of petition papers, which is conducted through licenced vendors on commission basis, brought in a revenue of Rs. 34,000/-. The income in the preceding year was Rs. 45,673/-/-.

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## CHAPTER IV.

## PROTECTION.

The protection department consists of the Armed Forces, the Police, the Military Police, and the Special Police.

Khan Bahadur D. D. Kothawala, M. B. E., I. P. (Retd.) continued to be at the helm of this department throughout the year as Inspector General of Police and Commandant of the State Military Police and the Kesar Infantry in addition to holding the portfolio of Home Member, State Council. He was assisted in the Police work by a Superintendent of Police, Mr. Gul Hasan Rizvi, throughout the year.

**1. ARMED FORCES.**

The armed forces of the State consist of the following:—

Kesar Infantry.	....	129 all ranks.
Battery.	....	7

in charge of Subedar Genesh Singh.

The total expenditure on maintaining these during the year under review was Rs. 17,738/14/9 as against Rs. 19,032/3/9 in the preceding year.

The men are mostly employed for guard duties at the Jail, Treasury and Palaces, and for miscellaneous Watch and Ward duties.

The brass band attached to this unit provides music on ceremonial occasions and State functions, and also once a week provides free entertainment to the public in the Public Park at the capital.

## 2. POLICE.

The police in the State are embodied under the Sirohi Police Act of 1936 which is on the lines of British Indian Police Act.

The Permanent sanctioned strength of the Police force during the year under report was as below:—

**Permanent  
Strength.**

Inspector General of Police	....	1
Superintendent of Police..	....	1
Police Office Staff.	....	13
Inspectors of Police.	....	3
Public Prosecutor.	....	1
Sub Inspectors of Police.	....	15
Head Constables.	....	47
Constables.	....	310
Total.		391

The increase in the number of Sub-Inspectors from 14 of the preceding year to 15 solved the want of a relieving Sub-Inspector.

In addition to the above permanent strength there was temporary force of 5 Head Constables and 45 Chowkidars maintained throughout the year for checking the nefarious activities of the criminal tribes of Juda Patta and other border States and for such other duties.

**Temporary  
Police and  
Railway  
Security  
Scheme.**

Over and above this, a further temporary force of 5 Head Constables and 20 Constables had to be continued under employment for the Railway Security scheme to guard against sabotaging of the Railway and Telegraph Lines running through the State territory.

The cost of maintaining the Police force during the year under review was Rs. 89,084/- as against Rs. 88, 857/6/- in the preceding year, exclusive

**Cost.**

of Rs. 29, 288/10/6 spent on Police Lines and quarters constructed at Abu Road.

**New Police Building at Abu Road.** The Police, who had no suitable housing arrangements except at one or two places, are being gradually provided with Stations and residential quarters of modern type. A new Police Station and Lines had been constructed last year at Dilwara, and during the year under report, for the better accomodation of the Police Station at Abu Road, which for want of State buildings was formerly housed in an unwholesome type of building, and to provide quarters for the Police Officers and constables posted there who lived in hired houses and huts, a new upto-date Police Station and Police Lines and Sub-Inspector's and Inspector's quarters were constructed at Abu Road at a cost of Rs. 29, 289/-/-. This has fulfilled a long-felt and genuine need of the Police Department who were really much more hard pressed at Abu Road than at any other place, as apart from the difficulty over obtaining suitable houses the rents in Abu Road are considerably high.

**Police Stations and Out-posts.** There are 11 Police Stations, 3 out-posts and 52 road patrol chowkis in the State. Each has its standard strength. Relieving men to fill up vacancies in different Police Stations and outposts are supplied from the Police Lines at the capital.

**Police Training.** To improve the general tone and standard of efficiency of the district Police, which was suffering in efficiency for want of trained officers, increased attention is being devoted for some time past to their training and education.

Three Sub-Inspectors had lately been got trained at the Saugor Police Training College, and one more who passed from the same college was enlisted during the year.

The Constabulary are imparted regular training in the Police Lines at the capital by the Lines Officer and Drill Instructors on recruitment and this training is refreshed from time to time by re-calling them from the various Police Stations.

The work and discipline of the force during the year was on the whole quite satisfactory. 2 Head Constables, 51 constables and 11 Chowkidars obtained discharge on resignation during the year to join the Indian Army or to look after their lands, the other male members of their families having gone to join the Army. 1 Inspector, 1 Sub-Inspector and 14 men were dismissed from service for corruption, grave dereliction of duty or serious misbehaviour. 1 Sub-Inspector and 4 men were degraded for negligence of duty.

A digest of the above is given in the table below :—

Rank of Officer.	Resignations and discharges.	Dismissals.	Degradations
Inspector.	....	1	....
Sub-Inspector.	....	1	....
Head Constables.	2	....	....
Constables.	51	14	4
Chowkidars.	11	....	....

Besides, 1 Sub-Inspector and 30 men were punished with fines for various defaults as against 23 in the preceding year.

The dismissals made for corruption went a long way to extirpate corruption, and dismissals, degradations and fines for misbehaviour and dereliction of duty to ensure strict discipline in the force.

Side by side with the above disciplinary measures, rewards and good service tickets were granted in appreciation of good work done. 56 Officers and men received cash rewards and commendatory certificates for good work shown in detection of crimes and intelligence work. 1 Sub-Inspector, 11 Head Constables and 46 Constables and Chowkidars got promotions for which seniority alone could not be taken as a criterion but merit was also taken into due consideration.

One Sub-Inspector was promoted as Circle Inspector in place of the Circle Inspector dismissed for corruption. One Circle Inspector was awarded a sword of honour for meritorious services rendered and 4 Sub-Inspectors were granted handsome cash rewards. Six private individuals were also granted monetary rewards for rendering useful assistance in detection of crimes and in other intelligence work.

Besides, 5 officers of the neighbouring States were also suitably rewarded for co-operation and useful assistance given by them to this State Police in several cases.

The good work done by some of the officers also elicited appreciation from the border States in earning them rewards for co-operation and help rendered in detection of crimes.

The total number of cognizable cases registered by Police during the year under report are shown below under different heads compared with the figures for the last year,

**Promotions,  
Rewards and  
Encourage-  
ment  
for good work**

**Crime.**



Class of Crime.	Number in 1941-42.	Number in 1942-43.	Increase or decrease.
Heinous offences under sections 302, 304, 307, 309, 392, and 399 etc.....	58	28	—30
House breaking and Trespass ....	115	118	3
Theft ordinary ....	66	83	17
Cattle lifting ....	60	37	—33
Hurt and Assault ....	41	47	6
Other offences ....	62	49	—13
Offences under Defence of India Rules ....	4	9	5
Chapter proceedings ....	32	1	—31
Petty offences ....	10	4	— 6
Total.	448	376	—72

Abnormal circumstances increasing the cost of living combined with want of precautions on the part of public in travelling at odd hours are mainly responsible for crimes enumerated above. Even then there was a conspicuous decrease in the number of offences perpetrated, especially in heinous offences and cases of cattle lifting, which is solely due to maintaining a sufficient Police force on the border of the adjoining States and thus preventing to a large extent the ingress of Bhil criminals generally indulging in such offences.

The slight increase in the offences of theft and house-breaking and trespass is attributable to the nocturnal activities of Bhil criminals of border States, especially of Juda Patta

side, and want of sufficient co-operation from Judda Patta authorities in effectively checking these. Increase in action under the Defence of India Rules was necessary to enforce strictly the regulations against profiteering, hoarding, etc. etc. As violations of regulations against profiteering, hoarding and other Control orders under the Defence of India Rules came to be dealt with, there was a little increase of offences under that head.

437 cases, including 61 which were pending on hand with

**Investigation and results.** the Police at the end of the previous year, were investigated by the Police suo moto and the results were as under:—

Cases sent up for trial ....	182
Cases struck off as false due to mistake of facts.....	20
Cases which remained undetected or which could not be sent up for want of evidence. ....	153
Cases remaining pending investigation at the close of the year. ....	70
Cases not investigated under circumstances vide section 157 British Criminal P. Code. ....	12

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The cases which remained undetected pertained mostly to house-breaking and thefts, which generally come to be committed at night, and often come to be reported too late, which fact allows time and opportunity to the offenders to escape to the adjoining States. Moreover the offenders, who largely belong to the adjoining States get facilities to disappear and dispose of the stolen property, which handicap the Police to bring the culprits to book. All possible efforts are being made to enlist the co-operation of the adjoining States.

In all 432 accused were sent up for trial during the year.

**Accused Persons.**

Of these, 141 were convicted, 110 discharged and acquitted and 131 were under trial at the

close of the year while 50 were absconding against whom proceedings under Section 512 Cr. P. C. have been completed

Most of the absconding accused are culprits belonging to Juda Patta (Mewar), Posina Patta (Idar) and Bhoola Valoria which are areas covered by dense forest and ranges of intricate hills which afford them ample opportunities to hide themselves.

The total value of property stolen during the year under report amounted to Rs. 28,316/- out of which property worth Rs. 17,611/- was recovered. In the last year the value of the property stolen was Rs. 40,800/- and that of the property recovered Rs. 13,025/-.

**Property  
stolen and  
recovered.**

The percentage of the property recovered to that stolen during the year comes to 45.99 as against 31.93 in the preceding year.

The gradual addition of trained officers in preference to untrained ones and the exemplary punishments given to corrupt and misbehaving officers and men, combined with the promptness for grant of suitable rewards to good workers, is improving the tone and efficiency of the Police department, and a considerable progress in that direction has already been achieved.

**General.**

Besides their ordinary duties of prevention and detection of crimes, the Police had during the year under report to deal with the agitation of Kalbis of Pamera incensed by subversive propaganda of a few misguided persons and also with the trouble created by ill-advised Bajawats in Deldar, Bavli and Manora villages on account of Settlement operations, and acquitted themselves well.

It is gratifying to note that fullest and whole-hearted co-operation was received from Marwar Police in the prevention and detection of crimes, and very cordial relations and friendly collaboration subsisted between them and the Sirohi

Police in assisting each other in maintaining peace and order. This acted as a great control over bad characters. If such a whole-hearted and sincere co-operation will be forthcoming from other border States as well, it is hoped that the number of offences will further climb down.

43 new motor vehicles were registered during the year, registration of 63 was renewed, 39 new motor  
**Licencing and Control of Motor Vehicles** driving licences were issued and 58 driving licences renewed. The total fees realized from registration and driving licences of motor vehicles amounted to Rs. 2,874/- (recovered in non-judicial Stamps).

### 3. MILITARY POLICE.

The Inspector General of Police was the ex-officio Commandant of the Military Police. Under him were a Subedar and a Jamadar.

The strength of the force was 125 all ranks throughout  
**Strength.** the year. It is composed of 3 platoons of Kaimkhanis, Menas and Rajputs (mixed).

The men are armed with .303 rifles and form a sort of reserve force to be used for operations against dacoits and for special exigencies.

The discipline of the force was satisfactory and they did  
**Discipline.** useful work in dealing with emergencies

The cost of maintenance of this force during the year  
**Cost.** under report was Rs. 29,027/- as against Rs. 27,929/- of the previous year.

### 4. SPECIAL POLICE.

The Special Police consisted of a Haveldar and 39 Sepoys as in the past, and cost Rs. 4,316/9/9.

## CHAPTER V.

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# LAW AND JUSTICE

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## HIGH COURT.

The High Court, established on 7th October 1940 on the lines of a British India High Court, is the final Court of Judicature and is independent of the executive. The revenue and miscellaneous appeals are heard and decided by the Council.

Rai Bahadur Shiv Charan Das, Bar-at-Law, a retired District and Sessions Judge of British India, continued to be the High Court Judge throughout the year under report.

## DISTRICT AND SESSIONS COURT.

Mr. Amritlal T. Doshi, B. A., LL. B. continued to hold the charge of the District and Sessions Court throughout the year.

On the civil side, this Court has the power to try original suits of the value of over Rs. 5,000/- and to hear appeals from the decrees of the civil subordinate judges. The District and Sessions Judge is also since last year invested with powers of a Small Cause Judge to hear and dispose of suits up to the value of Rs. 200/- under the Bombay District Small Cause Courts Act in the interest of speedy disposal. On the criminal side, it has the powers of a Court of Sessions as well as jurisdiction to hear appeals in all criminal cases decided by Magistrates.

The District and Sessions Judge also exercises the functions of Extradition Officer, Registrar and the Superintendent of Cattle-pounds. He also looks after the administrative side of the judicial department under the direct control of the Chief Minister.

## **DISTRICT MAGISTRATE'S COURT.**

Since the re-organization of 1940 there is only one District Magistrate for the whole State, and he also discharges the functions of a Civil Judge. On the Civil side, this Court has original jurisdiction in suits up to Rs. 5,000/- in value.

The District Magistrate also checks the work of the several subordinate Courts of Sub-Judges and Magistrates.

Mr. G. S. Apte, M. A., LL. B., was in charge of this Court throughout the year.

## **SUB-JUDGES' COURTS.**

There are two Sub-Judges' Courts in the State, both held by qualified law graduates. Of these, one has its head quarters at Abu Road, while the other is a touring Court. The Touring Sub-Judge holds his Court in rotation at Sheoganj, Barlut, Kalandri and Mandar, to save the public from having to go long distances for litigation.

The Sub-Judge at Abu Road is also invested with powers of a First Class Magistrate,

## **TEHSIL COURTS.**

All the Tehsildars are invested with magisterial powers.

The Tehsildars Sheoganj and Pindwara exercise First Class Magisterial Powers. The Tehsildars, Sirohi, Abu Road and Reodar are Second Class Magistrates. The Naib Tehsildar, Dilwara is a Third Class Magistrate and also hears suits up to Rs. 100/-.

## HONORARY MAGISTRATE.

To deal with cases connected with Municipal affairs in Abu Road, an Honorary Magistrate has been appointed in Abu Road who is invested with First Class Magisterial powers for the purpose and also with powers of a Sub-Judge to hear and decide civil suits connected with the Abu Road Municipality.

Mr. Jahangirji D. Contractor continued to be Honorary Magistrate for this purpose throughout the year.

## THIKANA COURTS.

The Nimaj Thikana has judicial powers of a Second Class Magistrate and tries suits up to the value of Rs. 500/-. The Padiv Thikana exercises Third Class Magisterial powers and hears suits up to Rs. 300/- in value.

The jurisdiction conferred on these Thikanas is limited to their respective Thikana villages.

## REVENUE COURTS.

Revenue and executive cases are dealt with by the Tehsils and Mehkma-e-Mal according to the nature of the case. Appeals in such cases against the decisions of the Tehsils are preferred to Mahkma-e-Mal; whose decision are also subject to appeal to the Council of State.

## ADMINISTRATION OF CIVIL JUSTICE.

As in view of the abnormal rise in the cost of living due to War conditions it seemed expedient to give relief to the indebted classes, the Darbar were pleased during the year to order the suspension of execution of all decrees up to Rs. 1,000/- for one year.

**Suspension of  
Civil Decrees.**

The period of suspension was, however, allowed as an additional period for purposes of limitation, to avoid debts getting time-barred.

The total number of original suits instituted during the year in all the State Courts was 568 against **Original Suits.** 1,124 in the previous year. The number of suits instituted in the District Judge's Court was 110 in the Civil Judge's Court 80, and in Sub-Judges' Courts including Thikana Courts 378.

The fall in civil litigation is mainly ascribable to the special relief accorded to the indebted classes in the present hard times by the suspension of the execution of all decrees up to the Rs. 1,000/-. The present economic condition of the people on account of the war also seems responsible for it to a certain extent.

**Kinds of Suits.** Suits regarding immovable property numbered 1, regarding monetary transaction 550 and other matters 17.

Details of the value of monetary suits instituted are given below:—

Under Rs.	100	0	0	....	....	....	300			
Rs.	101	0	0	to	Rs.	500	0	0	....	161
Rs.	501	0	0	to	Rs.	1,000	0	0	....	35
Rs.	1,001	0	0	to	Rs.	5,000	0	0	....	51
Over Rs.	5,000	0	0	....	....	....	....	....	3	
										<hr/>
										550

Including 406 suits pending at the beginning of the year there were in all 974 suits before the Court for **Disposal of Suits.** disposal during the year under report as against 1,494 in the preceding year. The total number of suits disposed of was 756 as against 1,088 in the preceding year.



The percentage of the disposal of suits during the year comes to 77.61 as against 72.8 in the last year.

The number of execution applications received in all the Courts during the year under report was 204 as against 750 in the preceding year. Including 485 applications pending at the beginning of the year, there were altogether 689 applications before the Courts for disposal. The number of applications disposed of was 623 as against 684 in the preceding year, leaving a balance of 66 applications at the close of the year.

The total value of applications filed was Rs. 1,70,730/-/3 against Rs. 2,12,961/11/6 of the preceding year. The value of the applications pending at the close of the year was Rs. 3,16,581/14/6 as against Rs. 3,19,471/15/6 in the previous year.

The total number of revisions and appeals filed during the year and pending at the beginning of the year in the High Court was 48 and in the District Court 45 as against 43 and 67 respectively in the preceding year.

The number of revisions and appeals disposed of in the High Court was 46 and in the District Court 35, as against 31 and 55 respectively in the preceding year. The number remaining pending at the close of the year in the High Court and the District Court was 12 and 10 respectively as against 12 in each in the preceding year.

The number of appeals in which decisions of lower Courts were confirmed was 41 and those in which they were reversed or modified was 14 and 5 respectively. In the rest of the appeals, the cases were either remanded, compromised or otherwise disposed of.

## ADMINISTRATION OF CRIMINAL JUSTICE.

The total number of criminal cases instituted in the State Courts was 463 as detailed below against 489 in the preceding year.

Sessions Court.	....	....	18
District Magistrate's Court.	....	....	50
Courts of the First, Second and Third Class Magistrates.	}	....	395
Total.		....	463

The total number of persons brought to trial including those pending trial from the last year was 1,097, of whom 249 were awaiting trial at the close of the year. Of those whose cases were disposed of, 332 were convicted, 406 acquitted, 104 discharged and the cases of the rest were otherwise disposed of.

The following table shows the punishment inflicted during the year under review :—

Death.	Imprisonment.	Fine.	Imprisonment & Fine.	Total.
Nil.	82	158	92	332

The number of cases disposed of in all the State Courts during the year under report was 451 as against 495 in the preceding year.

The number of revision applications and criminal appeals filed during the year and pending at the end of the last year in High Court was 20 and in the Sessions Court 36.

The result of appeals and revisions in criminal cases is shown in the table below :—

Appeals and Revisions dismissed or sentences confirmed. ....	17
Sentences modified. ....	16
Sentences reversed. ....	10
Proceedings quashed. ....	1
Further enquiry ordered. ....	2
Total. ....	<u>46</u>

### EXTRADITION.

Extradition relations between this State and the British Government and neighbouring States of Jodhpur, Palanpur, Danta, and Idar remained cordial as in the past.

At the end of the last year 40 extradition cases were pending and 36 were filed during the year under report thus making a total of 76. Of these, 35 cases were disposed of during the year, leaving a balance of 41 cases pending at the close of the year. The number of offenders extradited from and to this State during the year is shown in the table below :—

Number of Offenders.	Extradited from	Extradited to
2	Sirohi State	British India.
7	Sirohi State	Mewar State.
7	Sirohi State	Marwar State.
1	Sirohi State	Danta State.
1	Palanpur State	Sirohi State.
9	Marwar State	Sirohi State.
3	Mewar State	Sirohi State.
4	Idar State.	Sirohi State.
4	British India	Sirohi State.

## LEGISLATION.

In pursuance of the policy to reform the laws in the State and to bring them as far as possible on lines with those in British India, the following enactments were amended or newly introduced during the year :—

1. The Sirohi State Stamps Act,
2. The Sirohi Standard of Measures Act,
3. Tobacco Excise Duty Act,
4. Customs Tariff,

and the following other Rules and Orders of a legislative character passed and promulgated :—

1. Cotton Cloth and Yarn Control Order,
2. Gur Control Order,
3. Paper Control Order,
4. Pipes Control Order,
5. Order Penalizing Hoarding of Small Coins,
6. Cycle Tyres and Tubes Price Control Order,
7. Motor Tyres and Tubes access Control Order,
8. Workmen's Compensation Act,
9. Rubber Manufacture Control Order.

These later category laws were particularly necessitated by the War conditions, and are intended to be kept in force for the duration of the war only.

## LEGAL PRACTITIONERS

At the close of the year under report, there were 1 Advocate and 32 Vakils as against 31 of the preceding year.

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## CHAPTER VI.

## PUBLIC WORKS.

Rai Saheb Visaji, Chief Engineer, continued to be in charge of the Public Works Department throughout the year.

For technical facilities, the department is divided up into three branches viz. Communications (Roads), Irrigation works and Buildings, which have separate overseers to look after them under the Chief Engineer. The major projects are carried on under the personal supervision of the Chief Engineer guided by the Chief Minister,

Formerly, the Chief Engineer, in addition to his duties of looking after the P. W. D. proper works, was also encumbered with the superintendent of the **Separation of Workshop and Garage from P. W. D.** Workshop and Garage. In order to give him relief from the burden of these extra duties so as to enable him to find more time to look to the more important works of construction of roads, buildings and irrigation project, the Garage and Workshop were both separated from under his supervision during the year. The workshop was placed in charge of an expert Mistri and Mechanic Mr. Magnaji appointed Superintendent thereof and the Garage under an experienced Foreman and Mechanic Mr. Sher Khan, both of whom now work under the direct supervision of the Home Member.

Further to assist him in his works, one overseer and one draftsman came to be added to the staff.  
**Increase in Staff.**

## WORKS DONE.

Never in the past the Public Works came to receive so much attention of the State as during the year under report.

Numerous works of public utility were carried out and a number of projects planned for future. A brief account of the more important ones will be found below:—

**Improvement in Means of Communications.** Improvement of the most important and needed reforms to benefit the rural as well as urban population and especially the cultivator, has been engaging the prior most attention of the Chief Minister. A good road is a joy and a blessing to the cultivator, as it saves a lot of trouble to his animals and puts within his easy reach the market to dispose of his products. It is no less a comfort to the trader or traveller or tourist. It is, therefore, the ceaseless and incessant wish and care of the Chief Minister and the Council to add as much mileage as possible to the metalled roads.

A programme of several lakhs to construct a net-work of metalled roads in the State has been made and is being pursued with all possible speed. Year before last the Sirohi-Erinpura road was metalled at a cost of Rs. 29,000/-; in the last year the construction of a metalled road between Sajjan-Road and Abu Road, a length of 26 miles, was taken in hand; and in the year under report the pace of work being accelerated the construction of the uncompleted portion of this most important road which had been left out last year was seen through and completed. The completion of this road which connects the Delhi—Ajmer trunk road with Abu direct, has cost Rs. 1,40,000/-, out of which Rs. 63,993/9/6 was spent during the year under report. This road was declared open for traffic on 24th July 1943 and is proving of immense utility to the public. Major N. S. Alington, M. C., Political Agent, Western Rajputana States, who blessed its Opening Ceremony was pleased to view its completion with great satisfaction and observed that “this road is important not only for local State purposes but also for through traffic between Abu, the headquarters of the Rajputana Agency, and the rest of India—I may say the world.”

Besides, a metalled road between Sajjanroad Station and Pindwara was also completed during the year at a cost of Rs. 4,000/-.

The construction of a pacca road between Abu Road and Mandar estimated to cost over Rs. 2 lakhs is also shortly to be taken in hand.

The maintenance and repairs of roads already constructed is also being properly attended to, to prevent deterioration.

In the interest of development of agriculture, several irrigation projects were examined in consultation with Mr. F. F. Fergusson, Executive Engineer, Jodhpur and with his expert opinion it was decided to take up the Bhula Tank Project in preference to others.

**Bhula  
Irrigation  
Project.**

This project involves the construction of a Bund at Bhula to store up water in the rains for irrigation purposes and is estimated to cost about Rs. 1½ lakhs. A provision of Rs. 40,000/- towards this was made in the budget for work to be done in the year under report. But before taking up the actual construction, however, it was considered desirable to dig trial pits as advised by Mr. F. F. Fergusson to ascertain the nature of soil so as to preclude difficulties of escapement and percolation as a result of non-investigation, and these are being dug. Some material has also been collected at the site for construction of the Bund, but the construction could not be started before the close of the year as the Chief Engineer was too much occupied with the metalling of roads and other works which did not allow him time to attend to this.

Several other works of public utility were also carried out during the year, such as construction of new school building, Police Line and dispensary and providing these with furniture and sinking and repairing of wells.

**Building  
Works.**

The most important new buildings constructed were—

1. Sarneshwarji Dispensary at Abu Road which cost Rs. 22,024/-.

2. Police Lines and Police Sub-Inspector's and Circle Inspector's offices and residential quarters at Abu Road, which cost Rs. 29,288/10/6.
3. H. R. Darbar Middle School at Sheoganj.
4. Maternity Home at Abu Road.

Besides, additions and alterations costing over Rs. 5,000/- were made in the Darbar Boarding House. This building being not originally designed to suit the purpose for which it is at present used, it was found expedient to make certain alterations to convert it into a suitable Boarding House. The front varendah formerly covered by country tiles was dismantled and covered with pacca stone slabs and pacca flooring was also done in it.

In addition to these works, the construction of a pavement in Mochiwada street in Sirohi and the construction of a Customs office, a Deshi Dawakhana building and Forest Ranger's office and quarters was also sanctioned, but the hands of P. W. D. being full, these works could not be done.

The year threw a good deal of strain on the Public Works Department, especially on account of **General,** the work of the Sajjan Road—Abu Road road which had to be completed at a considerable pace.

In appreciation of their work, and to provide an impetus to them to work with satisfaction and zeal, a number of rewards were granted to the P. W. D. staff and contractors who unmindful of the inclemencies of weather and personal comfort worked hard to bring their work to completion.

### **EXPENDITURE.**

The total expenditure on public works during the year aggregated to Rs. 2,01,193/3/- as detailed below as against Rs. 1,71,512/11/3 in the preceding year.



			Rs.	a.	p.
1.	P. W. D. Office.	....	10,685	3	9
2.	Construction and Maintenance of Roads.	....	75,280	15	9
3.	Irrigation.	....	10,155	11	6
4.	Construction and repairs of buildings.	....	54,813	1	6
5.	Gardens and Kothis.	....	14,531	11	9
6.	Garage.	....	16,221	1	9
7.	Furniture for Schools, Offices and Hospitals.	....	3,554	14	6
8.	Allied Departments such as Rest Houses Guest Houses Landing Grounds, Road Lights and Stables.		15,950	6	6
	Total	....	2,01,193	3	0

A comparison of this year's expenditure on public works as detailed above with that in the past years will furnish an interesting study.

In 1939-40, the State was able to afford only Rs. 1,48,157/12/10 on P. W. D.; in 1940-41 it spent Rs. 1,52,530/0/3; in 1941-42 it spent Rs. 1,71,512/11/3; while in the year under report (i. e. 1942-43) it has been able to disburse as much as Rs. 2,01,193/3/- and what is more is that while in previous years the expenditure shown on P. W. D. included many other items, the expenditure during the year under report was used solely on roads, hospitals, school buildings, irrigation projects and such other works which are solely meant for the public benefit and welfare and which justify the name of the department as Public Works Department.

This will show that with the improvement of finances the State is gradually and steadily increasing the expenditure on public utility works, and that never in the past it was able to spend such large amounts on construction and repairs of roads and public utility buildings as in the year under report, which breaks all previous records.

## CHAPTER VII.

## EDUCATION.

## GENERAL.

Mr. M. N. Zutshi, B. A., Superintendent of Education and Head Master, Colvin High School was in charge of the schools at the capital throughout the year.

The schools in the district continued under the supervision of Mr. D. C. Gemavat, B. A., LL. B., who, in view of the necessity for a closer supervision and frequent inspection of these, had been appointed as Officer-in-charge, District Schools.

The year witnessed an alround increase in education and educational activities, the Chief Minister paying a devout attention to the expansion of this nation-building department and for the educational uplift of the people, for which his anxiety has always been supreme. Every effort was exerted by him and the Council to add to educational facilities available for the public, and no opportunity was lost to meet their needs in this respect by opening new Darbar Schools, giving additional teachers where necessary, sanctioning grants-in-aid to private ones and having new upto-date buildings constructed wherever and to whatever extent it was found possible. An impetus and encouragement for education was also provided in extending help through scholarships to the backward and poorer communities. The result was that the number of scholars in the several institutions increased by leaps and bounds.

There were in all 30 Darbar schools at the commencement of the year under report, 3 at the capital and 27 in the districts. In the course of the year, 5 new primary and lower primary schools were opened, one at Barlut, another at Meda, a third one at Sirodi, the fourth one at Sildar and the fifth at Posalia. This raised the total number of State schools to 35. As, however due to the opening of H. R. Darbar Middle School at Sheoganj within the limits of Erinpura, the Darbar Primary School maintained at Erinpura being no longer necessary to be maintained separately was amalgamated with it, the number of schools at the close of the year was 34.

Besides, there were several institutions run by private individuals, some of them aided by the State.

The number of students receiving education in the several State schools, which was only 2,335 last year, rose to 2,767 during the year under review, thus showing a remarkable increase of 442. This increase works out to about 19%.

The expenditure on running these institutions amounted to Rs. 37,425/-/7 as shown in the table below, which also shows the number of scholars in each at the end of the year :—

Name of School.	Number of Scholars.	Expenditure.
1. Colvin High School, Sirohi.	451	15,541
2. Sir Arthur Lothian English Middle School, Abu Road. ....	252	4,625
3. H. R. Darbar Middle School, Sheoganj. ....	303	2,747
4. D. A. V. Lower Middle School, Pindwara. ....	136	1,733

5. D. A V. Lower Middle School, Rohera. ....	109	1,566
6. Sir Kesrisinghji Boys' Primary School, Sirohi. ....	238	1,700
7. Sir Kesrisinghji Girls' Primary School, Sirohi. ....	172	1,547
8. Darbar Primary School, Nadia.	72	582
9. to 15. Darbar Garassis Primary Schools, Kui, Siawa, Surpagla, Girwar, Mawal, Mungthala and Amla. ....	155	1,830
16 to 34. 18 Rural Schools and 1 Sanskrit School. ....	686	4,554
	<u>2,767</u>	<u>37,425</u>

In addition to the above shown expenditure, Rs. 479/- were spent on the office of the Superintendent of Education, Rs. 952/- on the District Schools' Office, Rs. 497 on the Boy Scouts' Association, Rs. 480/- on grants-in-aid, Rs. 1, 445/- on scholarships and Rs. 732 on free boarding and lodging provided to Jagirdar and cultivator boys. Thus the expenditure aggregated to Rs. 42,040/- as against Rs. 37, 853/- spent in the preceding year. This is exclusive of over Rs. 5,000/- spent by the State on carrying out additions and alterations in the Darbar Boarding House and Rs. 21,000/- spent by public philanthropy on construction of a school building in Sheoganj, which when added will make the total expenditure on this nation building department come to over Rs. 68,000/-/-

### ADDITIONS TO EDUCATIONAL FACILITIES.

To meet the long felt need of the Sheoganj populace, a Darbar English School has been opened in Sheoganj since last year. With the philanthropy of a charitably disposed gentleman Mr. (now Rai Saheb) Nainmal Khichia, the construc-

**Constuction  
and Opening  
Ceremony of  
H. R. Darbar  
School in  
Sheoganj.**

tion of a commodious upto-date building for the same taken in hand since April 1942 was completed during the year under report.

The Opening Ceremony of this building was blessed on the 4th July 1943 by K.P.S. Menon, Esquire, C.I.E., I.C.S., Political Agent, Western Rajputana States at the request of the Darbar.

Last year when the Darbar School in Sheoganj was opened, it was kept only a lower middle school. In view of the encouraging number of scholars attracted by it in all classes and the commodiousness of the building, the Darbar were pleased during the year under report to raise it to the standard of a full-fledged middle school by opening VII and VIII classes.

**Raising of  
Sheoganj  
School to  
Middle  
Standard.**

On the occasion of the Chief Minister's visit to Sildar in January 1943, a wholesome desire emanating from the public of the place for a State school to be opened in their village, Singhvi Punamchand Manaji of Sildar came forward with a generous donation of Rs. 7,000/- and Shah Ratanaji and Motaji with a donation of Rs. 3,500/- for construction of a suitable building for the same. These donations were accepted with thanks, and the opening of a school to be run and maintained by the State was sanctioned. With this sum, a descent small building on the standard plan is under construction, which will be completed next year. The school has already started running in a hired building.

**Opening of  
a School at  
Sildar.**

The Mahajans of Posaliya too came forward with a handsome collective donation of Rs. 11,000/- for a school building and requested the Chief Minister to open a school in their village. This was also accepted with thanks, and a State school was opened in Posaliya.

**Opening of  
a School at  
Posaliya.**

Its foundation stone was laid, at the people's request under His Highness' order, by the Chief Minister on the 9th May 1943. The School is at present being run in the Dharamshala.

Three other new primary Schools also came to be opened during the year, one at Barlut, one at Meda and the third at Sirodi.

**Other New  
Schools.**

## SCHOLARSHIPS,

To stimulate and promote interest for higher education in communities so far backward in this respect, a scheme has been enunciated for some time past to grant handsome scholarships for collegiate education to deserving students of communities lagging behind in education. Four scholarships to the value of Rs. 75/- per mensem were granted during the year to deserving local boys of different communities. Of these, two are of Rs. 20/- each per mensem and the other two of Rs. 18/- and Rs. 17/- p. m. respectively, and while three of them are for completion of B. A. courses, the fourth one is for Intermediate courses.

**Scholarships  
for Higher  
Education.**

To encourage learning among the poorer sections of the communities with traditions of learning behind them, two scholarships for prosecution of studies in Sanskrit were also awarded during the year. These scholarships were created only in the year under report.

**Scholarships  
for Oriental  
Learning.**

Poverty scholarships, introduced with the object of extending monetary help in education to the poor, were granted to a number of deserving scholars in the several State schools, both at the capital and in the district. These scholarships cost Rs. 545/- during the year.

**Poverty  
Scholarships.**

The monetary relief afforded by these several categories of scholarships provided an impetus and encouragement to backward communities to send up their children for higher education and enabled scholars, who, due to financial difficulties of their parents or traditional illiteracy, would not have otherwise cared, or been in a position to do so, to prosecute their studies further.

## MORE STEPS FOR SPREAD OF EDUCATION.

To afford an incentive to Jagirdar classes to educate their children, complete exemption from fees and free boarding and lodging in the Darbar Boarding House were granted during the year to 3 Jagirdar boys.

**Educational  
Concessions to  
Jagirdar and  
Cultivator  
Boys.**

Likewise, 3 free seats with free boarding and lodging were allotted to boys of cultivating classes coming to the capital for high school studies.

Several cultivator boys of inadequate means were helped by raising subscriptions also.

These steps taken to see if these important sections of the society in this State could be raised from the depth of ignorance in which they are merged, showed quite hopeful results. The number of Jagirdar and cultivator boys in the Colvin High School and Darbar Boarding House has been steadily on the increase, which indicates the growing interest evinced by them and creates hopes that time is not distant when these classes so far too backward in education will appreciate and fully utilize the facilities available for their education and culture.

By way of an encouragement to girls' education a grant in-aid of Rs. 25/- per mensem was sanctioned to the Vedic Kanya Pathshala at Abu Road from the Abu Road municipal funds besides a lump

**Encourage-  
ment for Girls'  
Education.**

sum donation of Rs. 200/-. The Pathshala was also desired in the interest of better education of girls to impart education in conformity with the curriculum of the Board of Education. The institution was also placed under the supervision of the Officer-in-charge, District Schools who was instructed to make periodical inspections and guide the staff in the best interests of the institution.

**Grant-in-aid to Private Schools.** A grant-in-aid of Rs. 10/- per mensem to each of the two Urdu and Arabic Madrissas in Sirohi and Abu Road towns and of Rs. 20/- per mensem to the Vohra School in Mandar continued to be paid from the State throughout the year, without interruption.

**Proposal for Opening of Science Classes and Extension of Colvin High School.** To provide for teaching of Science to desiring students in the Colvin High School, Sirohi, which is a much-needed improvement, the Council ever keen to help the best interests of the growing generation has decided to open Science classes from the next session, and the recognition of the Board of High School and Intermediate Education for Rajputana and Central India has been sought.

**Free Education in Rural and Girls' Schools and to Depressed Classes.** No tuition fee is charged in the State in any rural schools or in girls' schools. In other schools, fees are levied, but they are low enough, or rather nominal.

The children of sweepers have been granted complete exemption from school fees with a view to infuse an interest for education in this depressed class.

**Educational Concessions to Children of Soldiers.** The following educational concessions announced in the preceding year were continued for children of men belonging to this State, of whatever rank, whether combatants or non-combatants, who have since 4th August 1914 died while on active list duty or



become permanently incapacitated owing to wounds or disease contracted while on active list:—

- (i) Free primary education plus a small annual allowance of Rs. 25/- to cover cost of books etc.
- (ii) Remission of tuition fees in the Middle and High Schools.
- (iii) Exemption from payment of all boarding and lodging fees for the first three years and of  $\frac{1}{2}$  of the charges later on till a scholar passes the High School Examination.

With a view to increase the amount of literacy, efforts are being made to introduce compulsory primary education in the Sirohi Municipal area, but, unfortunately, the concensus of public opinion being not in favour of this reform they have not been crowned with any degree of success.

The proposal has not, however, been finally dropped, and steps will be taken at some more ripe time to educate the public opinion in favour of this reform.

### COLVIN HIGH SCHOOL.

All the classes had double sections, except classes III and IV for which three sections each had to be maintained owing to the swelling number of scholars. The number of scholars in this school, which was 433 in the last year, rose to 451 during the year under report, which shows an increase of 18.

The staff consisted of 25 teachers, of whom 8 were graduates, 1 post-graduate and 3 trained.

The school continued to maintain the standard of efficiency and reputation built up during the past several

years, both in games and studies, and attracted quite a good number of scholars from outside the State. The results in the High School Examination were quite admirable. Of the 42 boys who took the examination, 35 passed and 2 were declared eligible for compartmental examination. Of the successful candidates, 3 secured distinction in Mathematics and 1 in Hygiene and physiology.

Adequate attention was also paid to games and physical training, which remained compulsory for all classes. As usual, foot-ball, hockey, volley-ball and deck-tennis were the games played.

His Highness' Birthday on the 6th October 1943 was celebrated as usual with the distribution of sweets to all school going children. On the 7th December 1942 also, which was observed as a Thanksgiving Day and a day of felicitations on His Highness' recovery from a prolonged illness, the Colvin High School and the two primary schools at the capital took a prominent part in the programme of varied activities gone through on the occasion.

Another event of outstanding importance was the performance of a Variety Show given by the teachers and boys on the 5th March 1943. This was arranged in honour of the first visit to Sirohi of the Hon'ble Lieutenant Colonel G.V.B. Gillan, Resident for Rajputana, and called forth applause from the audience.

### **WORKING OF OTHER SCHOOLS.**

The other schools also, both at the capital and in the district, worked quite well and maintained their standard of efficiency throughout the year. There was a general increase in the number of scholars in them, particularly in the H. R. Darbar Middle School Sheoganj, where the number rose from 159 to 303, showing nearly 100% increase.

From time to time, the Officer-in-charge, District Schools and the Deputy Inspector of Schools inspected the several State schools as well as the schools run by private individuals and gave instructions to the staff for bringing their working on to better lines.

### **BOY SCOUTS' ASSOCIATION.**

The year witnessed a fair improvement in scouting. The number of scouts and cubs, which was only 516 in the preceding year, leapt up to 595 during the year under report, bringing an increase of 79.

A training camp for cub-masters was run at Sarneshwarji from the 20th March to 5th April 1943, and it was a great success.

The Scouts, Scouters Guides and Blue Birds at the capital participated with the Police forces of the State in promenading through the streets on 'Surrender of Italy Day' on the 10th September 1943, with placards advertising this signal victory of the Allies and creating healthy impressions on the minds of the public. They also took part in the procession taken out on His Highness' Birthday on the 6th October 1943, and in the evening of that date provided entertainment to officers and gentry by holding big camp fires.

The Girl Guiding, started since last year, did not make as good a progress as was desired.

A grant of Rs. 500/- was made by the State to the Scouts' Association for expenses during the year. Of this, Rs. 200/- was spent on maintenance of the Scouts' Association at the headquarters, and the remaining Rs. 300/- distributed among the various secondary schools in the district for perpelting scouting activities.

### **DARBAR BOARDING HOUSE.**

The Boarding House, opened by the State for the last

two years to meet the long-felt need of scholars coming to the capital from distant places for prosecution of their studies in the Colvin High School, was under the charge of the Superintendent Mr. Laxman Singh throughout the year under report.

The institution is open to boys of all castes and creeds and had inmates of all sections.

In addition to accommodation for living, arrangements also existed for mess, water, light and supervision of studies of the boys, and to add to these facilities a small vegetable and flower garden has also been laid out in the compound since last year, and this was considerably extended during the year under report. This garden, besides providing a healthier atmosphere to the boys, affords them training in agriculture. The boys are allotted separate plots in it, and in these they grow vegetables with the help and guidance of Malis.

Free admission, boarding and lodging were granted by the Darbar to 3 boys of cultivators and 3 of Jagirdars in order to provide an encouragement to these classes for education. Besides, no less than 20 poor Rajput boys were helped in their board and lodging expenses from subscriptions raised from bigger Jagirdars.

The Boarding House is gradually attracting increased number of inmates. In 1941, the number was 15; in 1942, it jumped to 38; and by the end of the year under report it rose to 49. The swelling number of inmates speaks of the popularity this Boarding House has attained in so short a period and justifies its continuance.

### **GENERAL PROGRESS.**

Before concluding, it will not perhaps be out of Place to give a brief account of the progress made in this all important nation building department during the four years of the present Chief Minister's period of office. In 1938-39 there

were in all 22 schools in the State run at a cost of Rs. 25,533/-. Since then the expenditure continued to rise rather at a rapid rate and with it rose the number of institutions too. In 1939-40 the expenditure rose to Rs. 30,194/-, in 1940-41 to Rs. 32,092/- in 1941-42 to Rs. 37,853/-, and this year (i. e. in 1942-43) it has gone up to Rs. 42,042/7/- exclusive of sums spent on buildings and furniture. It will thus be seen that the recurring expenditure on this department has risen by almost 70%, from Rs. 25,533/- to Rs. 42,042/7/-.

Similarly, the number of schools in the year 1938-39 was only 22, which gradually rose to 25 in 1940-41, to 30 in 1941-42, and to 34 in the year under report. With the rise in the expenditure and the number of schools, the number of scholars which was only 1,249 in 1939-40 has also increased to 2,767, which is more than double of what it was four years ago.

In addition to the recurring expenditure mentioned above, over Rs. 71,000/- has been spent on the construction of educational buildings in these 4 years, viz. Rs. 1,400/- on Darbar School, Rohera, Rs. 4000/- on Darbar School building in Pindwara, Rs. 18,000/- on Sir Kesri Singhji Primary School at Sirohi, Rs. 20,000/- on Sir Arthur Lothian Middle School at Abu Road, Rs. 21,000/- on Sheoganj School and Rs. 7,000/- on the Darbar Boarding House at Sirohi.

Reviewing this, at the time of performing the Opening Ceremony of the new middle school at Sheoganj on the 4th July 1943, Mr. K. P. S. Menon, C. I. E., I. C. S., Political Agent, Western Rajputana States was pleased to observe "whatever criterion you may adopt, whether you judge by the number of schools or students or expenditure on the education department, the progress made during the last four years has been remarkable".

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## CHAPTER VIII.

**MEDICAL.**

Dr. R. H. Desai, M. B. B. S., continued to be the Chief Medical Officer throughout the year.

Entirely free medical relief is afforded by the Darbar in all hospitals and dispensaries in the State.

**HOSPITALS AND DISPENSARIES.**

There are two hospitals and five dispensaries in the State, namely—

1. Crosthwaite Hospital, Sirohi
  2. Zenana Hospital, Sirohi
  3. Abu Road Dispensary
  4. Mandar Dispensary
  5. Sheoganj Dispansary
  6. Sarupganj Dispensary
- and 7. Kalandri Dispensary.

During the year under report, 93,441 outdoor and 549 indoor patients were treated in the several hospitals and dispensaries as against 97,931 outdoor and 484 indoor patients in the previous years.

**CROSTHWAITE HOSPITAL.**

The number of outdoor patients treated at the Crosthwaite Hospital was 27,407 and indoor 246 as against 32,132 and 212 respectively in the preceding year. This gives a daily average of 205.28 against 252.28 of the previous year.

Thus in spite of a decline in the daily average due to healthier weather conditions and other such reasons during the year, there was a manifest increase in the number of

indoor patients, which is solely due to the increased accommodation provided by the recent addition of 4 family wards for such patients.

### ZENANA HOSPITAL.

The Zenana Hospital had been without a Lady Doctor since 12th October 1942 when Dr. Miss Tarabai Kelanker had left on resignation, and its charge was held by one of the Medical Officers of the Crosthwaite Hospital. On 15th December 1942, Dr. Mrs. K. Harnam Singh L. S. M. F., a qualified Lady Doctor, was appointed to hold the post, and she was placed in independent charge of the Zenana Hospital under the direct control of the Home Member, who holds the Medical portfolio.

Dr. Mrs. K. Harnam Singh continued to work as Medical Officer, Zenana Hospital throughout the remaining part of the year under report. Her work was found to be quite satisfactory.

The Medical Officer, Zenana Hospital was assisted in the work throughout the year by a qualified nurse and a number of Dais.

The number of indoor and outdoor patients treated in it during the year was 156 and 7,517 as against 128 and 4,674 respectively in the preceding year.

### IMPROVEMENTS.

Increased attention is being paid by the Darbar to add to medical facilities available for the public.

To meet a long felt need of the people of Abu Road, a new up-to-date and well-ventilated building of modern design with residential quarters for the doctor, nurse and compounder was constructed during the year at Abu Road at a cost of over Rs. 22,000/-.

**New Dispensary Building and Maternity Home in Abu Road.**

A Maternity Home was also added to this Dispensary, for accommodating delivery patients, and for this the building which cost over Rs. 6,000/- was provided by a philanthropist Mr. Chowthmal Agarwal.

The Opening Ceremony of this Dispensary and Maternity Home, which have been named Sarneshwarji Dispensary and Kesarbai Maternity Home, was performed on the 24th July 1943 at the hands of Mrs. Gillan. The function was attended by a large number of officers and distinguished gentry of the State as well as of Railway limits, and was also graced by the Hon'ble Lieutenant Colonel G. V. B. Gillan, C. I. E. Resident for Rajputana, Major N. S. Alington, M. C., Political Agent, Western Rajputana States and Mr. M. Worth, I. G. S., Secretary to the Hon'ble the Resident for Rajputana.

These additions to amenities available for the public were much appreciated by the Abu Road populace and are being gratefully availed of.

With the Opening of a Maternity Home, a qualified experienced nurse was appointed in Abu Road to work under instructions from the Medical Officer.

**Appointment of a Nurse in Abu Road.**

To extend to the public of Pindwara the benefits of free medical relief enjoyed by His Highness' subjects in all other towns of equal size and population, the opening of a Dispensary at Pindwara has been sanctioned. The construction of a building for the same, for which donations have been received from Shah Punamchandji Nanawala and other Philanthropists of Pindwara, is also shortly to be taken in hand.

**Proposed Opening of a Dispensary at Pindwara.**

With the opening of this Dispensary, the one at Sarup ganj will have to be closed, as the latter is not attracting quite a sufficient number of patients, while at Pindwara which is by far a bigger place, it is sure to serve a larger number.



**Philanthropists' Contribution for Medicines.** In consequence of the enormous rise in the prices of medicines in the very beginning of the year, the provision allotted in the budget for purchase of medicines and dead stock articles for the several hospitals and dispensaries, though no less than in any previous year, was likely to be found inadequate to pull through the year unless augmented by a supplementary grant. The generous donations of several philanthropists for this purpose amounting to Rs. 4,853/-, however, enabled sufficient medicines to be stocked to meet the year's requirements. The more laudable ones of these came from Sanghvi Punamchand Manaji of Sildar, who donated a handsome amount of Rs. 2,000/- and Shah Kapurchandji Rikhabdasji of Deldar and Mahajan Panch of Kalandri who donated Rs. 1,000/- each.

**Visit of Dr. Thompson.** Dr. Thompson, Administrative Medical Officer in Rajputana was invited to visit the Mandar Dispensary during the year, and he was quite satisfied with the arrangements.

## **SURGICAL OPERATIONS.**

The number of surgical operations performed during the year in all the hospitals and dispensaries was 2,778 as against 3,574 in the preceding year.

## **RABIES.**

During the year under report, there were 31 cases of bite by rabid dogs. Of these, 12 were treated at the Crosthwaite Hospital, Sirohi and the rest at the Abu Road Anti rabic Treatment Centre.

## **VACCINATION.**

The number of primary vaccinations performed during the year under report was 5,263 against 3,638 of the previous year, and the percentage of success was 99.39 as against 94.61 of the previous year.

The average cost of each vaccination came to amount 4½ annas.

### EXPENDITURE.

The total expenditure incurred on the Medical Department during the year amounted to Rs. 36,167/6/-, excluding the large expenditure on buildings and also excluding the amounts spent from public donations.

The details about the medical relief afforded at and the expenditure incurred on each of the several hospitals and dispensaries are shown in the table below:—

Name of Hospital or Dispensary.	No. of patients treated.		Result of indoor patients.				Expenditure			Daily average Outdoor and Indoor.	Operations.
	Outdoor.	Indoor.	Discharged	Absent.	Died.	Remained under treatment					
1. Crosthwaite Hospital, Sirohi.	27,407	246	201	33	5	13	Rs. 14,400	An. 0	P 0	205 28	934
2. Zenana Hospital Sirohi, ...	7 517	156	132	18	2	11	4,546	14	6	22	121
3. Abu Road Dispensary ...	23,032	24	19	3	2	...	4,402	15	6	99 52	645
4. Sheoganj Dispensary...	14,457	12	12	...	...	...	2 694	9	6	129 44	600
5. Kalandri Dispensary...	9,579	101	74	23	4	8	2,159	13	0	36 40	193
6. Mandar Dispensary...	7,532	10	10	...	...	...	2,434	12	0	67 38	168
7. Sarupganj Dispensary...	3,917	...	...	...	...	...	1,925	2	6	27 15	117
8. Palace Dispensary ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,289	12	6	...	...
9. Anti Rabic Centre ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	147	10	3	...	...
10. Vaccination ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,356	1	9	...	...
11. Supplementary Expenditure on Medicines ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,853	0	0	...	...
Total ...	93,441	549	448	77	13	32	40,920	6	0	637 17	2,778.

adding the sums spent on buildings provided for Medical institutions, the total expenditure on this department for the year will come to about Rs. 70,000/- which is almost double of what used to be spent on this department in the previous years.

## CHAPTER IX.

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 MISCELLANEOUS.
 

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 JAIL.
 

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Dr. R. H. Desai, M. B. B. S. continued to be the Superintendent of Jail throughout the year.

At the commencement of the year, there were 76 prisoners in the Jail, while 117 were admitted during the year under report, bringing the total to 193. Of these, 111 were discharged during the year, leaving 82 at the close of the year. The daily average of convicts and undertrials was 85.8 against 80.4 in the preceding year. The average period of detention of an undertrial prisoner was 44.4 days during the year under review as against 33.5 days of the preceding year.

The general health of the prisoners was good. The daily average of sick was 1.4 as against 1.7 of the preceding year. and there were two deaths during the year.

The conduct of the prisoners was quite satisfactory, and good discipline was maintained throughout the year.

The Weaving Factory started in the Central Jail for the last 2 years to train the prisoners in the art of weaving, worked satisfactorily for the greater part of the year, but at times for want of yarn the industry seemed rather strangled and was not able to meet even the requirements of the several departments for cloth required for peons' and constables' uniforms, which to give an impetus to the Jail Industry, had been ordered to be prepared from Jail woven cloth only.

The Factory at present manufactures only Khadi, but it is also now proposed to start weaving of woollen cloth in it.

The garden attached to the Jail thrived sufficiently during the year, the water in the well being plenty throughout. Besides providing healthier atmosphere for the Jail inmates, it supplies them enough of vegetables.

The expenditure on the Central Jail and several lock-ups amounted to Rs. 12,753/3- as against Rs. 9,793/15/- in the preceding year.

### CENTRAL ADVISORY COMMITTEE.

The Central Advisory Committee inaugurated on the 18th April 1942 has been established by the Constitution. Darbar with a view to affording their people opportunities of bringing to the notice of the administration any matters of public concern, which, in their opinion, require attention and to associate them in an increased degree with the problems of the administration.

The Committee consists of 22 members besides the Revenue Member, State Council who is ex-officio its Chairman. Of these, 17 are non-official members and 5 officials as detailed below :—

#### (a) Non-official Members.

Representatives of the Tehsil Advisory Committees.	....	....	8
Representatives of the Municipalities.	....		2
Representatives of Jagirdars.	....		2
Chhutbhai.	....	....	1
Agriculturists	....	....	2
Members representing other interests or communities not sufficiently represented otherwise	....		2
Total	....		17

*(b) Official Members.*

Chief Medical Officer.	....	....	1
Chief Engineer.	....	....	1
Superintendent of Education		....	1
Customs Superintendent.		....	1
Revenue Officer.	....	....	1
			<hr/> 5

The 10 members returned by the Tehsil Advisory Committees and Municipalities are elected by these bodies from their non-official members. As for the 5 members from the Jagirdars, Chhutbhais and Agriculturists, they are taken from a panel selected by each class. The remaining 2 non-official members are nominated by the Darbar directly from any classes or communities or interests which, in their opinion, are not sufficiently represented otherwise.

The official members are nominated by the Darbar and hold membership on the Committee ex-officio.

The term of office of a non-official member is 2 years.

The functions of the Central Advisory Committee are purely advisory. The subjects which it is privileged to discuss and make suggestions on are:—

**Functions  
of the  
Committee.**

1. Education.
2. Sanitation.
3. Vaccination.
4. Medical Relief.
5. Social Customs and social legislation.
6. Economic well-being of agriculturists.
7. Rural Uplift.
8. Cottage Industries.
9. Trade and Commerce.
10. Marketting problems.
11. Cattle-breeding and improvement of live-stock.

12. Matters pertaining to Municipalities and Tehsil Advisory Committees.
13. Road Development.
14. Matters relating to Village Panchayats.

As these matters, many and multifarious, more or less pertain to social service and public utility departments, the institution presents the members with a unique opportunity to tender their best and well thought of advice in matters calculated to bring added happiness and contentment to His Highness' subjects of all castes and creeds.

The Committee held 3 Sessions in all during the year. The first one from 10th to 11th February, the second on 15th July and the third from 5th to 6th October 1943.

The members on the standing Board of this Committee have been evincing keen interest in the deliberations of the Board, though it was only in its infancy. They worked as a team and with loyal co-operation for helping the administration in knowing the needs of the people, and what is still more gratifying is that in all its deliberations the Board was found sincere and sobre and made no recommendation which was not well intended or which was not calculated to bring about an improvement for the people's benefit. The administration, always anxious to see the people happy and ever prepared to meet their legitimate demands, took their recommendations into due consideration.

At the recommendation of this Committee, the unwise practice of spending large sums on feasts, on marriages and deaths has been stopped by prohibiting the feasting of more than 50 persons on such an occasion. This has not only prevented unnecessary waste of foodstuffs in these hard times but also saved a good many poor custom-stricken folk from

the debts they would have otherwise had to borrow to hold feasts to satiate their caste brethren and Brahmins and others from wasting their hard-earned money to no purpose. The people seem to be now realizing the advantages of this reform, which has extirpated a social evil, and appreciating it, for which the credit solely goes to the Central Advisory Committee. The advancement of the cause of co-education by allowing girls to be admitted freely in Boys' English Schools without any restriction of caste and creed was also started at the recommendation of this Board, on a wholesome desire emanating from it for English education to girls. This reform too is of no small value, and the fact that co-education in the High School is gradually on the increase speaks well of the utility and popularity of the measure. Several other reforms have also come to be introduced at their suggestion e. g. in order to arouse interest in the cultivator for better breeding of cattle and to make him take better care of them, a cattle show is annually held, whereat handsome prizes are awarded to owners of best pair of bullocks in each Tehsil. In the Girls School, sewing and knitting is going to be taught and a play-ground has been added to give exercise to girl students as suggested by this Board. Besides, Science classes, for which the Board made a request during the year, are also sanctioned and a building and laboratory for this purpose estimated to cost about Rs. 55,000/- will soon be commenced.

In view of the loyal co-operation, and ungrudging labour and sobriety with which the members on the standing Board of the Central Advisory Committee have been working, and with a view to affording the people increased opportunities of bringing their needs to the notice of the administration, the Council is considering the enlargement and liberalization of the constitution of the Committee.

**Proposed  
Liberalization  
of the Consti-  
tution.**

## MUNICIPALITIES.

### Sirohi Municipality.

Population-9,501.

The Sirohi Municipal Board, which was established in 1931, consists of 12 members, excluding the **Chairman**, of whom 7 are representatives of the important communities in the town, and the rest are ex-officio members. The District and Sessions Judge is ex-officio the Chairman.

There are 4 Sub-Committees of this Board viz. (1) Site Inspection Committee, (2) Light Committee, (3) Encroachment Committee and (4) Rules Committee.

The existing constitution of this Board seems to fully meet the aspirations of the people, as is evident from their reluctance to have the present system of caste-wise nominations replaced by elections on adult franchise.

During the year under report 7 meetings of the Municipal Board and 23 meetings of the Sub-Committees were held. In these, 85 cases were disposed of, leaving 8 pending at the close of the year.

The Municipality maintained 154 electric lamps in public streets during the year.

The number of births registered during the year under review was 132 as against 118 in the previous year. The number of deaths recorded during the year was 83 as against 129 in the preceding year.

There was no scarcity of water during the year. All the Municipal wells worked satisfactorily and supplied sufficient water to the public. After the end of the monsoon, the water in some of the public wells was



found infected with germs and moss. This being brought to the notice of the Chief Minister, the latter promptly remedied it by ordering the Chief Medical Officer to saturate immediately and frequently the wells with potassium permanganate.

All the Kachcha as well as metalled roads in the town were repaired soon after the rains.

**Repairs to  
Municipal  
Roads.**

The streets in which the Mahajan Communities reside are all paved, but none of the localities occupied by other communities had any such pavement. To remove this injustice to the other communities, the work of laying a stone pavement in Mochiwada lane, in the first instance, was started during the year. and is in progress.

The scavenging arrangements remained the same as in the preceding year. The sanitation of the town was on the whole satisfactory.

**Sanitation and  
Drainage.**

During the year under report the actual income of the Municipality was Rs. 486/11/6 only, while the expenditure amounted to Rs. 13,266/1/3. Thus practically the whole of the expenditure was met from the Central revenues.

**Income and  
Expenditure.**

## **ABU ROAD MUNICIPALITY.**

Population-9,935.

This Board, previously consisting of only nominated members, was reformed in January 1940 and placed on electoral basis, with franchise given to all house-holders paying taxation. Of the 25 members of which it comprised under the revised constitution, 18 were taken by elections conducted ward-wise in accordance with the procedure laid down in the Bombay District Municipal Act and the rest were nominated officials and non-officials.

**Constitution.**

Since the suspension of its elected President Mr. Hazari-  
**Present** mal Mardia for mis-appropriation and resignation  
**Arrangements.** per his instigation of the other Praja Mandalist  
 Members, referred to in the Last year's report, the work is  
 being carried on by the remaining members with the First  
 Class Magistrate as Officiating President. These arrange-  
 ments have been working for a pretty long time now and  
 continued undisturbed throughout the year under report.

The present Board is striving in every way to attend to  
**Working of** the need for improving the sanitation and  
**Present** drainage of the town, though the desired  
**Arrangements.** standard is not reached yet. One thing is,  
 however, clear that the mis-appropriation of municipal funds  
 has ceased, and the populace is evidently feeling more  
 contented under the present arrangements than they were  
 under the elected president and his party members.

The term for which the members returned by the last  
**Efforts for** elections were to hold office having expired,  
**New Elections.** new elections were due in the year under report,  
 but the people having got enough confidence in the present  
 Board of members no new candidates came forward, with  
 the result that the life of the Board was extended.

The drainage, which in certain localities was not quite  
**Sanitation and** up to the desired standard, though fairly satis-  
**Drainage.** factory elsewhere, is being gradually improved.  
 Greater attention and care are also being paid to improving  
 the sanitation on the whole. A new gutter was constructed  
 during the year and another covered with stone slabs to  
 prevent mosquito-breeding.

During the year under report, 67 road lights were  
**Road Lights.** maintained. The same was the number  
 maintained in the preceding year.

The number of births registered during the year was 117  
**Vital Statistics.** against 145 in the previous year, while the number of deaths recorded was 84 against 99 of the previous year.

There was no shortage of water felt in any well or in  
**Water Supply.** any part of the year.

To obviate and minimize chances of water diseases in the populace, the several drinking wells in the town were got cleaned and disinfected with potassium permanganate.

The road from the Parsi Chawl to the Police Lines, being in a bad condition, was reconstructed.  
**Repairs to Municipal Roads.** The other roads in the town were also repaired.

In order to promote and encourage the cause of girls' education, a lump sum donation of Rs. 200/- and a grant-in-aid of Rs. 25/- per mensem was made by the Municipality with the State's sanction to the Vedic Kanya Pathshala in Abu Road on the Pathshala management undertaking to run the institution on systematic lines and in accordance with the curriculum prescribed by the Rajputana Board of Education.  
**Grant-in-aid to Kanya Pathshala**

In the malarial season, the poorer population of the town was helped by the Municipality with supply of quinine pills which were distributed gratis.  
**Distribution of Quinine Pills**

During the year under report, the receipts of this Municipality aggregated to Rs. 11,268/12/9. Against this, the expenditure amounted to Rs. 10,850/3/6.  
**Income and Expenditure.**

## PINDWARA MUNICIPALITY.

Population - 5,625.

The Pindwara Municipality, having been established only since 29th July 1941, is its infancy yet.  
**Constitution.** It consists of 7 members in all including the

President. Of these, 2 are officials and all the rest non-officials. The Tehsildar Pindwara is ex-officio President. All the 7 members are nominated by the Darbar..

The Municipality arranged for scavenging and lighting of the streets. The staff maintained during the year for sanitation and lighting was 6 sweepers for cleaning the streets and removing the rubbish, 2 men for lighting the streets and 1 Jamadar for supervising the arrangements as in the preceding year.

This Municipality is a self-supporting one, meeting its expenditure from funds raised by levy of octroi on imports into Pindwara. Its income from this octroi during the year amounted to Rs. 827/12/6. Against this, the expenditure on sanitation etc. was Rs. 940/7/3.

### **Control of Essential Commodities.**

In order to prevent undue profiteering by merchants in these abnormal times when due to War conditions the trade has come to imbibe a tendency to inflate the prices, as also to make adequate arrangements for securing supplies essential to the life of the community and make them available to the public at reasonable rates, the prices and distribution of foodgrains, sugar and several other essential commodities are being controlled since last year under the Essential Commodities Control Order issued for the purpose under sub-rule 2 of rule 81 of the Defence of India Rules, and their export and hoarding is also restricted.

During the year under report, to ensure a more efficient control, a regular Control of Commodities Department had to be established and run under the Revenue Member, who was the Chief Controller of Commodities,

Accordingly, a Deputy Chief Controller of Commodities was appointed to assist the Chief Controller of Commodities in the compilation of statistic and in matters relating to the fixation and regulation of prices from time to time, and the clerical staff was also increased to answer the increase in correspondence work. A clerk on allowance system was also provided for Control work in each Tehsil.

**Appointment of Deputy Chief Controller of Commodities and Increase in Clerical Staff.** Besides, 2 Inspectors were appointed to go round the district to check stocks and detect cases of contravention of Essential Commodities Control Order.

**Appointment of Control Inspectors.** Further, with a view to enabling more effective action to be taken against hoarding of foodgrains, a provision was made in the Essential Commodities Control Order for a penalty of confiscation of stocks, in addition to any other punishment to be awarded, in cases where a Court, trying an offence under clause 13 of the Essential Commodities Control Order, was satisfied that the offence had been committed. This had a salutary effect so far as dealers were concerned, and went a long way to prevent burying of stocks underground and their deliberate withholding from sale.

**Other Measures for Effective Control.** Another step taken to discourage black-market and unlicensed hoarding of stocks by dealers, as also to reduce possibilities of dealers demanding prices in excess of the controlled rates and render detection of offences easier, was that handsome rewards were offered to persons laying information leading to the successful detection of an offence relating to black-marketing, unlicensed hoarding or any other offence falling under the Essential Commodities Control Order. A general announcement was made that a person laying useful information shall on conviction of the offender or offenders be awarded Rs. 300/- or  $\frac{1}{4}$ th of the

penalty to be inflicted on and recovered from the offenders for such an offence.

**Introduction of Licences for Dealers.** In order to prevent hoarding of stocks by unknown persons, the system of issuing licences to dealers for sale of foodgrains, sugar, salt and kerosene oil was introduced, and it was ordered that no one other than a licenced dealer or producer shall hold more than 25 maunds of any foodgrain or deal in sale of any of these commodities. A nominal licence fee of Rs. 2/- to Rs. 5/- per annum for a licence for sale of these commodities was fixed, which varied with the kind of licence ( wholesale or retail ) and with the commodity for which it was required.

For a dealers' licence for sale of Cotton Cloth and Yarns a uniform fee of Rs. 5/- per annum was charged under the Cotton Cloth and Yarn Dealers' Licencing Order.

**Board of Trade.** To advise and assist the State in the fixation and revision of prices of essential food-stuffs from time to time, a Board of Trade has been established consisting of 12 members with the Chief Controller of Commodities as its Chairman. The members of this Board, who were all taken from the public, particularly from the people well informed of trade and transport, were nominated in consultation with the leading citizens of the State. This Board met once a month, or at more frequent intervals if needed, and discussed problems connected with the fixation of prices of essential commodities and for securing adequate supplies thereof for the public.

**Formation of a Trade Syndicate.** Later in the year, the proposal to set up a Trade Syndicate, which would make purchases of foodstuffs from the producing areas and arrange for distribution and supply of the same to urban areas in the State, also materialized. But while it was intended to raise a capital of Rs. 3,00,000/- by shares to make

sufficient purchases, its Managing Agents could not raise more than Rs. 1,10,000/-. The Syndicate consists of a number of shareholders, each share being of Rs. 10,000/-, and with the State's help makes direct purchases from cultivators of the State of foodgrains and from outside surplus areas of foodgrains, sugar and such other essential foodstuffs, and supplies the same to urban population and dealers at rates and in quantities fixed by the State from time to time.

Since the formation of the Trade Syndicate, the prominent members of the Board of Trade have come to be taken up on the Syndicate by their subscribing a share thereto.

Due to transport difficulties caused on rural routes by the last rains, the Syndicate has been somewhat handicapped in bringing foodgrains to the market in quantities commensurate with the urban areas' consumption. The inadequacy of capital raised by it and the 'producers' tendency to withhold sale of grain in expectation of higher prices at a latter stage are also creating obstacles in the way of its smooth working. To set the matter right, the district roads are being repaired to facilitate transport of foodgrains from rural areas to the towns, the State Kothars' grain has been thrown into the markets and the promulgation of a Foodgrains Procurement Order is also under contemplation, under which grain from the new crop in the Khalsa as well as non-Khalsa villages will be requisitioned to maintain supplies to the life of the community.

With a view to co-ordinate with the Government of India's scheme and to restrict the profits of cloth and yarn merchants, a Cotton Cloth and Yarn Control Order. **Cotton Cloth and Yarn Control Order.** Yarn Control Order was issued and enforced during the year. Cloth and Yarn dealers were also required to obtain licences.

Arrangements are also being made to get standard cloth to provide clothing for poor classes at reasonable rates.

A Gur Control Order has also been passed and promulgated.

**Gur Control Order.**

At the commencement of the year, the only commodities controlled in respect of prices, export, distribution or storage were

**Commodities Controlled.**

Wheat  
Barley  
Karlua  
Maize  
Bajri  
Juar  
Kura  
Barti  
Gram  
Rice  
Kodra  
Kulath  
Sugar  
Kerosene Oil  
and Cement.

In the course of the year, the following other commodities which were essential for local consumption but which a number of merchants were reported to be in-judiciously exporting for making excess profits elsewhere, were also declared to be controlled essential commodities:—

Gur  
Tobacco, Biris and Cigarettes  
Medicines  
Yarn and Cloth of all kinds  
Soap and other washing materials



Paper and Stationery  
 Oil Seeds and Oils of all kinds  
 Chillies, Spices, Cocoanuts  
 Dry Fruits.  
 Matches  
 Colour of all kinds  
 Gunny bags.  
 and Ropes.

These were, however, controlled in respect of export only, while major foodgrains, sugar and kerosene were also controlled in respect of prices, distribution, sale, storage and hoarding. The export of all was prohibited except under and in accordance with a permit to be obtained beforehand. The restriction on export of cloth was subsequently withdrawn on a representation of the cloth merchants, and exports were allowed on charging an ad-valorem duty of 6½%.

The prices of major foodgrains and other essential commodities were revised from time to time. The maximum selling prices at the close of the year were as under:—

Wheat No. 1	....	Rs. 8 4 0	Per maund
Wheat No. 2	....	Rs. 8 0 0	” ”
Karlua.	....	Rs. 7 4 0	” ”
Barley.	....	Rs. 6 12 0	” ”
Maize.	....	Rs. 6 12 0	” ”
Bajra.	....	Rs. 6 12 0	” ”
Kulath.	....	Rs. 4 4 0	” ”
Kura.	....	Rs. 3 12 0	” ”
Barti.	....	Rs. 4 0 0	” ”
Sugar.	....	Rs. 19 11 0	” ”
Salt.	....	Rs. 3 3 0	” ”
Kerosene Oil.	....	Rs. 6 0 0	per tin.

The control on the whole worked effectively throughout.

**General.** As a result of it, in spite of the State being a deficit area in respect of foodgrains (an area which in pre-war days used to import lakhs of maunds of food-

grains every year to keep the people living) and in spite of the growing difficulties of import during the year, the prices were prevented from going exorbitant, and the people were saved from starvation. The prices compared favourably with those obtaining in British India and in other States.

## COURT OF WARDS.

This department continued to remain in charge of Kunvar Laxman Singh, Superintendent, Court of Wards who carried on its work under the guidance of the Revenue Member up to the end of March 1943 and thereafter under the guidance of the General Member in whose portfolio the department was then placed. It looked after the several Jagirs under management of the State either due to minority of the Jagirdars concerned or owing to mismanagement or arrears of State dues, and also conducted the work connected with Charities, Devasthans, Rit Rasam and Rajput Hitkarini Sabha.

At the commencement of the year, there were 14 Jagirs under the superintendence of the Court of Wards due to minority, viz. Motagam, Mandwara, Barlut, Dodua Panti I, Deldar, Tartoli, Thal Panti I, Thal Panti II, Mandar Chhoti Panti, Sagalia and Savarli. In the course of the year, 3 more came in under its management, namely Nagani, Sirodki and Bavli, raising the number to 17. Of these 8 Jagirs are on cash tenure, 2 partitioned ones and the remaining 7 on the old Batai system.

The number of Jagirs administered on account of arrears of State dues was 24 at the outset, to which one more came to be added later on. Out of these, 4 were released from management during the year on clearance of their indebtedness, the same being Madani, Vadka Panti III, Sindrath and Sirodki. This left 21 Jagirs under attachment at the close of the year. The State arrears outstanding against these Jagirs amounted to Rs. 71, 603/11/6, out of which Rs. 16,942/15/- were recovered, leaving Rs. 54,660/14/6 outstanding at the close of the year.

Rules have been framed for the working of the different sections of this department and the work is conducted on systematic lines. Regular balanced budgets of income and expenditure for each of the minority Jagirs and the Devasthanans as well as for charities were framed. In cases of Jagirs under attachment due to arrears of State dues, the expenditure was not regulated by a budget but maintenance to Jagirdars was allowed at a uniform rate of  $\frac{1}{4}$ th of the actual income of their share, the remaining  $\frac{3}{4}$ th being credited towards liquidation of the debt as prescribed by the Rules and Regulations for Jagirdars.

All possible endeavours were made to clear off the debts of the Jagirs under management, and these succeeded in reducing their indebtedness by Rs. 16,942/15.

Adequate arrangements were also made for the education of the minor wards who were of a school going age.

The expenditure on the Court of Wards and Office establishment amounted to Rs. 2,439/1/-. The income realized as contribution from minority Jagirs at 1% of their income towards expenses of the supervision was only Rs. 608/12/9. As such, the difference of Rs. 1, 830/4/3 had to be defrayed from the State revenues.

The expenditure on Devasthanans and Charities etc. amounted to Rs. 12,625/6/3 exclusive of large sums spent from the income of Jagirs dedicated to the Devasthanans.

### PETROL RATIONING.

Rai Saheb Visaji, Chief Engineer, continued to be the Motor Spirit Rationing Officer of the State for some time. With the separation of the Garage from under his supervision the motor spirit rationing work was entrusted to the Home Member.

The British India Motor Spirit Rationing Order as amended from time to time is made applicable to the State *mutatis mutandis*.

The State's normal quota of motor spirit having been considerably cut down, strictest economy had to be practised in the consumption of motor spirit. Several Officers previously furnished with cars were required to use horse-drawn vehicles instead to save petrol, and others also used their vehicles very sparingly.

To co-operate further with the Government of India in the need for economy, the supply of petrol to private cars was restricted. For State purposes, as far as possible, the use of vehicles fitted with charcoal-gas-plants was encouraged in preference to petrol-driven vehicles.

### **SARUP CLUB.**

For the recreation of the public and social gatherings, there is a club at the capital called the Sarup Club founded by and named after His Highness the Maharao Saheb Bahadur who is its patron.

The Club is a cosmopolitan institution, its membership being open to persons of all castes and creeds and provides for tennis, bedminton and several indoor games.

Of late, a new soul has been infused into it by the encouraging interest taken by the several officers and members in its activities, especially in the indoor games. The office bearers who formerly held offices by nomination and for an indefinite period are now elected by the members themselves and these elections are made every year and on vote system by holding an open meeting. Periodical tournaments in the several games are held in which the winners are awarded cups.

During the year under report, there were several functions in the Club.

On the 7th December 1942 on His Highness the Maharao Saheb Bahadur's recovery from a prolonged illness, the Club celebrated the day by offering special benedictions.

On the 16th September 1943 on the eve of Major Alington's transfer from Western Rajputana State's Agency the Club gave a farewell party to this sincere friend of the State who had on several occasions honoured it with his visits and mixed with its members with so great affection. On this occasion which was also graced by Mr. M. Worth, Secretry to the H. R. a most relishing amusement was furnished by the Colvin High School Scouts and Cubs, when making of pyramids, interesting variety shows and several other performances came to be demonstrated by them. The winning troops were awarded shields and medals, which, at the Chief minister's request, were distributed out to them by Major (now Colonel) N. S. Alington, who was the Chief guest of the day.

The Chief Minister made a suitable speech befitting the occasion, voicing the sentiments of the people in general and Club members in particular and expressing sorrow on the parting of this good friend of the State who throughout the tenure of his office was always ready to help and guide the State in all intricate problems. Major (now Colonel) Alington while thanking the Chief Minister for his kind remarks about him, expressed his great satisfaction at the progress made by the State during the regime of the present Chief Minister and at the several improvements effected by the latter particularly in rehabilitating the State finances which he observed were in direct contrast with the hopeless condition in which he had found them when he assumed charge of his office in January 1940.

He was also pleased to observe that it was always a pleasure to him to visit Sirohi and see the progress achieved by the administration under the present Chief Minister, which was "as clearly visible as the fresh vegetation which follows the monsoon."

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# Acknowledgement

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**T**HE year ended can well be described as a peculiar one on account of several abnormal features to be gone through due to War conditions. It entailed an exceptional strain on the staff all round, small and big. Though hard hit by the untold and unexpected rise in all essentials of life, each did his best to assist in the adjustments needed for making and keeping the public contented and happy. While recording appreciation for each individual who played his part so well, I do hope that they will all work with the same zeal in the coming year, which is likely to be more trying.

To my worthy colleagues, all the three members of the Council, I am much grateful for all their assistance in the conduct of the administration and specially for their ideal co-operation, to which, I may confess, the success of the administration was mainly due, and for which I cannot feel sufficiently grateful.

The prolonged absence of His Highness at Dehli for reasons of health made the task of the Chief Minister and the Council a little more arduous, but it is gratifying to note that in all difficulties, his assistance and guidance proved immensely helpful.

**I. K. PANDYA,**  
*Chief Minister, Sirohi State.*



# APPENDICES.



## APPENDIX

*Particulars of Receipts and Disbursements*

## RECEIPTS.

No.	Head.	Receipts.	Remarks.
1	Opening Balance ...	7,86,961 8 5	Including Rs. 1,06,371-1-8 recovered on account of arrears of land revenue of previous years.
2	Land Revenue ...	6,00,031 12 0	
3	Vera bab, Lag babs, and Contracts ...	4,17,456 1 3	
4	Excise ...	3,27,594 7 3	
5	Forests and Jods ...	1,41,064 10 6	
6	Customs ...	3,55,530 0 3	
7	Stamps ...	34,000 4 6	
8	Registration ...	1,968 7 9	
9	Fines and forfeitures ...	24,145 15 6	
10	Municipalities... ...	1,349 15 0	
11	School fees ...	4,226 7 0	
12	Gazette ...	456 1 0	
13	Salt Compensation ...	10,800 0 0	
14	Excise Duty on Matches ...	18,629 0 0	
15	Miscellaneous... ...	21,607 4 5	
	Total Revenue ...	19,58,860 6 8	
	Advances recovered...	1,28,826 4 9	
	Grand Total (including Opening Balance) ...	28,74,648 3 10	

I.

*in Sirohi State for the year 1942-43.*

## DISBURSEMENTS.

No.	Head.	Disbursements.	Remarks.
1	His Highness and Members of Rulling Family. ...	Rs. as. p. 1,61,060 5 1	
2	Administration ...	1,28,344 15 3	
3	Land Revenue Settlement	44,317 9 9	
4	Excise ...	55,112 5 6	
5	Forests and Jods ...	28,754 15 0	
6	Customs ...	29,153 8 8	
7	Army and Police ...	1,40,688 1 9	
8	Jail and Lock-ups ...	12,753 3 0	
9	Public Works ...	2,01,193 3 0	
10	Medical Department ...	36,167 6 0	Plus about Rs. 84,000/- spent by raising subscriptions.
11	Sanitation and Municipalities.	16,432 4 9	This only represents the sums spent on Sanitation and Municipalities from the State and is exclusive of the expenditure made by self supporting Municipalities from their Income.
12	Education ...	42,040 7 0	Plus about Rs. 5,000/- spent on Boarding House and Rs. 21,000/- spent on new School building from donations raised.
13	Religious and Charitable Endowments ...	12,625 6 3	
14	Pensions and Grants ...	9,338 9 0	
15	Repayment of Loan and refundable duty ...	64,134 1 9	
16	Miscellaneous... ..	88,115 5 6	
	Total expenditure ...	10,70,231 11 3	
	Advances made ...	1,22,767 3 9	
	Total including Advances ..	11,92,998 15 0	
	Closing Balance ...	16,81,649 4 10	
	Grand Total ...	28,74,648 3 10	

I. K. PANDYA,  
Chief Minister, Sirohi State.

## APPENDIX II

*List showing the names of High Officials of the State on  
31st October 1944.*

Name of Officials.	Appointment.
1. Rao Bahadur I. K. Pandya, B. A., LL. B.	Chief Minister, and Vice-President State Council.
2. Khan Bahadur D.D. Kothawala, M.B.E., I.P. (Retd.)	Inspector General of Police and Home Member, State Council.
3. Thakur Mahendra Sinha Rana- wat.	Revenue Member, State Council and Settlement Commissioner.
4. Kunwar Laxman Singh of Dhavl.	General Member, State Council.
5. Rai Bahadur Shiv Charan Das, Bar-at-Law.	High Court Judge.
6. Mr. Mohd. Zaferul Hasan, B. A., LL. B.	Secretary to His Highness.
7. Mr. Goverdhan Sinha Mehta, B.A., LL.B.	Revenue and Settlement Officer.
8. Mr. A T Doshi, B.A., LL.B.,	District and Sessions Judge.
9. Mr. R. H. Desai, M.B.B.S.	Chief Medical Officer.
10. Rai Saheb Visaji.	Chief Engineer.
11. Mr. M. N. Zutshi, B.A.	Superintendent of Education and Head Master, Colvin High School.
12. Mr G. S Apte, M.A , LL B.	District Magistrate, Sirohi.
13. Mr. D. C. Gemavat, B.A., LL.B.	Superintendent of Customs, and Officer-in-charge, District schools.
14. Dr. Mrs. K. Harnamsingh, L. S. M. F.	Medical Officer, Zenana Hospital, Sirohi.
15. Mr. Akbar Ali Shah, B.A.	Secretary, Council of State
16. Mr. Gul Hasan Rizvi.	Superintendent of Police.
17. Mr. N. S. Panghalia, B. H. S. F.	Superintendent of Forests.
18. Mr. Rai Chand Modi, B. A.	First Class Magistrate, Sheoganj.
19. Mr. Amarchand Bafna, B.A., LL.B.	First Class Magistrate, Abu Road.
20. Mr. Shambhu Singh Deora, B.A , LL.B.,	First Class Magistrate, Pindwara.
21. Mr. Milapchand Mardia, B. A., LL. B.	Sub-Judge, Sirohi.
22. Mr. Manekraj Singhji	Officiating Accounts Officer.
23. Mr. Sardar Singh Gehlot.	Officiating Audit Officer.
24. Mr. Kani Ram Shah.	Treasury Officer.
25. Mr. Shadi Lal Gupta, E. T	Excise Superintendent

I. K. PANDYA,  
*Chief Minister, Sirohi State.*

## APPENDIX III.

*Distribution of Portfolios amongst Members of Council.***Chief Minister.**

Political.

Finance.

P. W. D.

Judicial, including Registration.

General Administration.

**Revenue Member**

Revenue.

Jagiri.

Land Records.

Survey and Settlement.

Sanadat.

Customs.

Sale of Land.

Revenue Contracts (Motor Service, etc.)

**Home Member.**

Education.

Medical.

Excise.

Police.

Jails.

Garage and Workshop.

**General Member.**

Forests.

Municipalities.

Court of Wards.

Agriculture.

Horticulture.

Devasthans and their funds.

Stables.

Minor Departments.

I. K. PANDYA,  
*Chief Minister, Sirohi State,*

## APPENDIX

*Statement showing the number of crimes committed,  
in the Sirohi State during the*

Description of Offences.	Number of offences.			No. of cases disposed of during the past year.	No. of cases disposed of during the present year.	No. of persons apprehended including balance of the past year.	No. of persons convicted.
	Balance from the past year.	Committed during the year.	Total.				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Offences relating to public tranquility.	...	3	3	1	3	18	1
Offences by State servants	...	1	1	3	...	...	...
Contempt of lawful authority by State servants	...	...	3	3	...	...	...
False evidence and offences against public justice	...	3	6	12	3	12	1
Offences relating to weights and measures	...	2	2	2	2	2	1
Offences against life	...	9	10	11	9	19	14
Causing miscarriage	...	...	...	1	0	...	...
Hurt	...	13	104	117	123	101	230
Wrongful confinement	...	2	10	12	5	7	35
Offences relating to religion	...	1	1	...	1	1	...
Criminal force and assault	...	7	14	21	22	17	68
Rape	...	2	2	...	2	4	2
Theft	...	5	24	29	29	25	41
Cattle lifting	...	3	17	20	31	19	39
Highway robbery	...	1	12	13	13	9	11
Dacoity	...	4	4	2	1	14	4
Criminal misappropriation	...	1	8	9	8	7	9
Receiving stolen property	...	1	1	2	3	2	2
Cheating	...	7	7	14	11	12	27
Fraudulent deeds	...	1	1	...	1	1	1
Mischief	...	5	8	13	8	11	51
Trespass	...	6	28	34	24	32	55
House-breaking	...	9	18	27	20	19	62
Offences relating to marriage	...	4	9	13	6	9	48
Adultery	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
Defamation	...	4	9	13	26	11	25
Miscellaneous	...	12	168	180	130	148	323
Total	83	463	546	495	451	1097	332

## IV.

number of cases disposed of and cases awaiting trial  
year ending 31st October 1943.

Number of persons sentenced.							No. of persons acquitted or discharged.	No. of persons confined being insane.	No. of persons died during or before trial.	Term of Imprisonment.										Awaiting.	
Simple.	Rigorous.	Simple.	Rigorous.	Fine only.	Whipping.	Total.				Under 1 month.	From 1 to 2 months.	From 2 to 3 months.	From 3 to 6 months.	From 6 to 12 months.	From 1 to 2 years.	From 2 to 3 years.	From 3 to 5 years.	Above 5 years.	Transported.		Capital punishment.
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
...	...	...	...	1	...	1	17	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	1	...	...	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10
...	...	...	...	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	2	...	12	...	...	14	4	...	...	...	...	...	4	2	...	2	2	...	4	...	1
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	5	3	8	16	...	32	159	...	...	4	3	2	3	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	39
...	1	...	...	1	...	1	19	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1	2	...	4	1	...	8	27	...	...	2	3	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	33
...	...	...	2	...	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...
...	11	2	5	5	...	23	14	...	...	8	...	...	8	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	4
...	16	...	6	...	...	22	12	1	2	1	3	10	7	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
3	...	1	...	...	...	4	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	3	...	...	...	...	...	4
...	4	...	...	...	...	4	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	1	...	8
...	...	...	2	...	...	2	5	...	1	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
...	1	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	2	...	...	2	19	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6
...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	10	9	...	19	27	...	...	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5
...	7	...	14	5	...	26	25	...	...	3	3	2	9	3	1	...	...	...	...	...	4
...	15	1	6	...	...	22	11	...	...	2	1	3	15	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	29
...	...	...	3	...	...	3	27	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	18
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	1	...	1	17	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7
5	8	...	10	118	...	141	116	...	2	6	4	2	2	4	2	...	2	1	...	...	64
973	7	85	158	...	332	510	1	6	37	17	23	54	17	9	2	4	6	...	5	249	

I. K. PANDYA,  
Chief Minister, Sirohi State.

## APPENDIX V.

*List of Laws in force in Sirohi State for the year ending  
31st October 1943.*

No.	Description.	Introduced during the year under report.
1	Boundary of Rules of 1892.	1. Sirohi State Stamp Act, Act II of 1943.
2	Extradition Rules with some modifications.	2. Sirohi Standards of Measures Act, 1943.
3	Border Court Rules.	3. Tobacco (Excise Duty) Act.
4	Panchayat Court Rules.	4. Workmen's Compensation Act.
5	Revenue Circulars.	5. Revised Customs Tariff,
6	Constitution of Courts.	6. Amendment of T. A. and Daily Allowance Rules,
7	Gambling Rules of 1885.	7. Dak Bungalow Rules.
8	Factories Act.	8. Order Penalizing Hoarding of Small coins.
9	Sedition Act.	9. Cycle Tyre and Tubes and Price Control Order.
10	Excise Rules and Regulations.	10. Motor Tyre and Tubes Price Control Order.
11	Sirohi T. A. and Daily Allowance Rules.	11. Gur Control Order, 1943.
12	Rules and Regulations for Jagirdars, 1923.	12. Rubber Manufacture Control Order.
13	Sirohi Court of Wards Act, 1930.	13. Cotton Cloth and Yarn Control, Order, 1943.
14	Sirohi Cattle Treasures Act, No. 3 of 1931.	14. Amendment of Essential Commodities Control Order so as to provide for a penalty of confiscation for hoarded grains,
15	Sirohi Rajput Hitkarni Sabha Rules.	15. Paper Control Order.
16	Indian Electricity Rules.	16. Pipes Control Order.
17	Sirohi Police Act of 1936.	
18	Sirohi Prevention of Cruelty to Animals Act II of 1936.	
19	Sirohi Court Fees Act III of 1939.	
20	Sirohi Leave Rules.	
21	Sirohi Civil Procedure Code, Act V of 1936.	
22	Sirohi Evidence Act VI of 1936.	
23	Sirohi State Building Sites and Sanadat Rules.	
24	Sirohi Usurious Loans Act No. I of 1939.	
25	The Public safety Act. No. II of 1939.	
26	The Sirohi Public Societies Act, No. III of 1939.	
✓ 27	The Child Marriage Restraint Act, No. IV of 1939.	
28	Sirohi Registration of Foreigners Act, Act No. V of 1939.	
29	Agriculturists' Relief Rules, 1939.	
30	Sirohi Legal Practitioners Act, No. VI of 1939.	
31	Legal Practitioners' Rules.	
32	The Sirohi Motor Vehicles Act, 1940	
33	The Sirohi Motor Vehicles Rules.	
34	Sirohi Criminal Procedure Code, 1941.	
35	Sirohi Penal Code, Act III of 1941.	
36	Standards of Weights' Act.	
✓ 37	Sirohi Village Panchayats Act and Rules, 1941	
38	Petition Writers' Rules of 1941.	
39	Indian Soldiers' Litigation Act.	
40	Central Advisory Committee Rules, 1941.	
41	Defence of India Rules.	
42	Sirohi Registration Act, 1942.	
43	Sirohi Limitation Act, 1942.	
44	Provincial Small Cause Courts' Act.	
45	Sirohi Arms Rules, 1942.	
46	Rules for payment of Expenses to Witnesses.	
47	Rules for Recovery of Municipal Cases.	
48	Essential Commodities Control Order, 1942.	
49	Penalties Enhancement Order.	
50	Collective Fines Ordinance.	
51	Motor Spirit Rationing Order.	
52	Tyre Rationing Order, 1942.	







